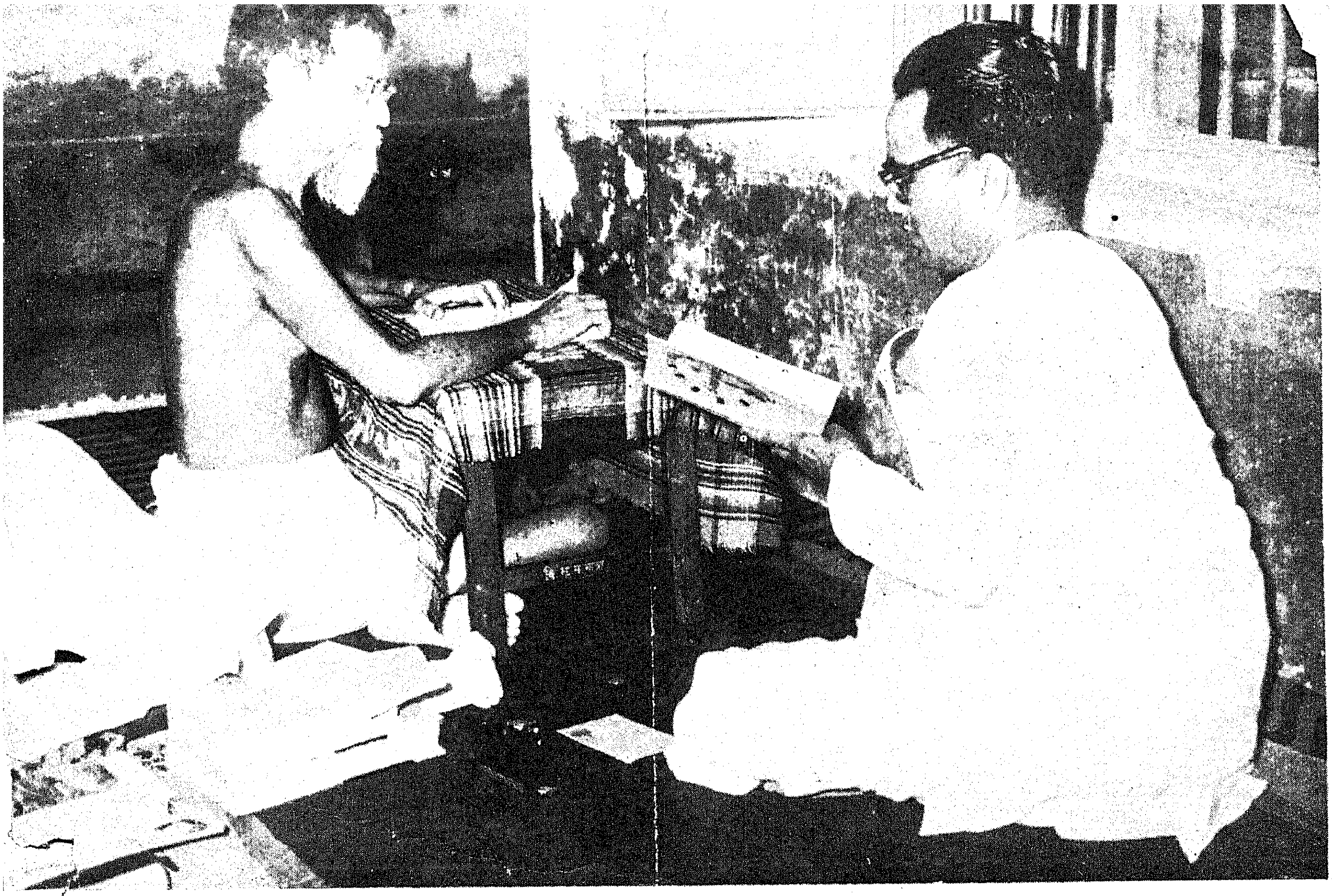
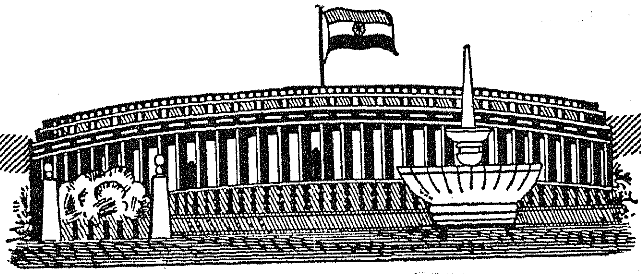


Sri O. V. Alagesan, Union Deputy Minister for Transport, called on Vinobaji at Madurantakam. The Saint and the Minister are seen discussing Sri Divya Prabandham, a Tamil devotional classic.



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Madras Information

8 - AUG 1956

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Cover Picture : A beautiful view of the Kundah Bridge surrounded by solemn majesty and carefree playfulness. In the background is the imposing hill with its green trees and wild growths. The gushing waters of the river flow on in rapture. This idyllic scene is soon to become a busy centre of purposive human activity, for, it is near this bridge that the forebay dam is to be constructed. (For details *see* page 15.)

9 - AUG 1956

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Labour, Government of Madras, and Leader of the Indian Delegation to the I.L.O. Conference, speaking at the I.L.O. Conference in Geneva on the 13th June 1956 during the general discussion on the report of the Director-General. The full text of the speech is given below.

Better Relations Between Labour and Management

Indian way: Settlement of Conflicts through Conciliation

We are witnessing rapid economic changes all over the world, particularly in the under-developed regions which have politically come into their own recently. The Director-General has rightly pointed out that the essence of the 20th century revolution is the constantly growing importance, in the world affairs, of the nations of Asia, Middle East, Latin America and Africa. While the developments in these regions have, by and large, been welcomed by the countries of the West, mental adjustment to the changes occurring in the balance between the continents is still not unreserved. Even though facts and developments clearly show that certain changes have come about permanently, it is regrettable that we continue to look at these events with blinkers on. I am referring to the position of China. It is now crystal clear that the Chinese mainland has once and for all come under the control of the Government of the people's Republic of China, but still we are not ready to recognise this simple fact, but depend upon some political technicalities to keep out the true representatives of an appreciable proportion of the world's population. I hope that before long better counsel will prevail and that the I.L.O. will completely become representative of the working masses of the world.

I have taken the liberty of dilating a little on this point, as the Director-General himself, towards the very end of his report, has raised the issue as to how the work of the Organization can have the practical and realistic

emphasis which is essential if we are to make our full contribution towards balanced economic and social advance in a changing world. Unless we are able to settle in a practical manner extraneous issues whose discussion makes inroads into the valuable time of the I.L.O. meetings, we shall find it difficult to carry on our work in an amiable atmosphere.

Integrated Development.

A perusal of the Director-General's Report and his treatment of the impacts of economic and social changes and his analysis of the problem of the rural-urban employment reflects to a large extent the thinking that has been going on in India, in connection with the formulation of the Second Five-Year Plan. The Second Five-Year Plan aims at a larger increase in production, in investment and in employment. Simultaneously, it will accelerate the institutional changes needed to make the economy more dynamic and more progressive in terms no less of social than of economic ends. The plan recognises that development is a continuous and all-embracing process, touching all aspects of community life. Economic planning in India extends itself into extra spheres, educational, social and cultural. There are no doubt big gaps between what is desirable and what has been achieved. But the First Five-Year Plan has laid the foundation for the development of the social relationships and social institutions which are in keeping with economic and technological progress.

Industrialisation, i is true, has resulted in vast numbers of people being uprooted from their traditional ways of life, and subjected to an unfamiliar rhythm of life and work. In India, however, we have been trying to find a solution for this problem by effort to contain the rural population within the rural areas by suitable programmes of land development, community projects, National Extension Services and the development of the rural, cottage, and small scale industries. A fair amount of success had attended these efforts which will be further intensified during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Agrarian Co-operative will develop to aid the rural worker, whether engaged in agriculture or in other employment.

Rural Industries.

Ours is a country with predominantly a rural economy. The vast majority of our population depends on land for its existence. We have no surplus land and the land available in our country is not sufficient to provide full employment to all our population. Actually large number of our people in rural areas are unemployed or under-employed. In order to find employment for these, we are taking steps to develop rural, cottage and small-scale industries. It has been ascertained that employment potential on the basis of capital investment in these industries is several times more than what it would be in heavy industries. This does not, however, mean that we are not planning for setting up of heavy industries. On the other hand we are establishing all over our country as many heavy industries as possible. What I mean to stress here, is that for fighting unemployment and under-employment in our country, we have to

I.L.O. Conference—A Scene from another Session.

develop rural small scale industries and we have taken adequate steps to do the same in our Second Five-Year Plan.

Since an appeal has been made to the delegates to confine their observations to the points raised in the Director-General's Report, I shall not go into further details regarding what, we, in India, propose to do during the years to come. I may inform you, however, that while the main emphasis in the Second Five-Year plan is on the economic development of the country, it has recognized the need for the simultaneous building up of other social services like health and education. Provision has also been made for the development of several Labour Welfare Schemes.

The Director-General has envisaged three lines of activity for the I.L.O., namely, keeping in touch with developments in the new industrial processes such as automation in industry and the industrial use of atomic energy; a comprehensive worker's education programme; and a new programme for promoting better labour-management relations. The Government of India fully support these lines of activity. There is no doubt that not before long most of the countries would be using atomic power for industrial purposes. Such power is peculiarly useful and important for India and other under-developed countries. The use of atomic power will no doubt give rise to several labour problems and the I.L.O. would be doing a useful work by undertaking research into the labour and social problems connected with these new industrial processes.

The workers education programme will be of considerable assistance in broadening the outlook, efficiency and perspective of the workers. I hope it will be possible for more funds to be set apart to finance this programme.

The Director-General has done well to lay emphasis on the need for promoting better labour-management relations. Economic development and increase in productivity is next to impossible if employers and workers fritter away their energies in endless conflicts. We, in India, have attempted to settle such conflicts by laying greater stress on conciliation, and where it fails, on voluntary arbitration. As a matter of fact, we have introduced a law to give legal sanction to such voluntary arbitration. Even so, the provision for compulsory adjudication has been retained, and is used in the event of all other methods for settlement of disputes failing. This is so, because our country, at the present juncture, cannot afford loss of production consequent on labour-management disputes. But the elimination of disputes cannot by itself ensure industrial peace. The technological changes have led workers, particularly in under-developed countries to be scared by the fear of large scale unemployment. The I.L.O has an important role to play in allaying this fear and also showing the way by which rationalisation and introduction of modern techniques of production can be achieved without any bulk displacement of labour.

Workers' Participation in Management.

One of the effective ways of bringing about cohesion between employers and workers is to promote active participation of workers in the actual running and management of the industrial undertakings. Particular emphasis is being placed on labour-management partnership in the development of better industrial relations in India. Some studies are available of the working of such systems in other countries and I suggest the I.L.O. can be of further assistance by developing schemes of technical assistance and research in this important field.

We in India—Government, employers and workers alike—have watched with keen interest and appreciation the widening of the scope of the work of this great Organization, particularly, its operational activities. The Technical Assistance provided to our country has been of some value in accelerating the tempo of our programmes of labour welfare. I would also like to take this opportunity to convey our gratitude to those countries which have been offering assistance to India, either under the various technical assistance programmes or through bilateral agreements-assistance, which has been given freely and which has been received without inhibitions. In our own humble way, we have also been attempting to give a helping hand to some of our neighbours.

Award to Police Constable Andy

Police constable Andy of Manantoddy Police Station, Malabar district, is the proud recipient of the Kendall Humanity Medal. He has been awarded this medal by the Bombay Humanitarian League for his valiant deed in saving the life of a student.

On April 27, 1955, a 14-year old boy named Jacob, studying in Fourth Form in the Board High School, Manantoddy, Malabar district, fell into a well accidentally in his own house. The well was more than 40 feet deep. The servant boy of the house immediately raised an alarm that "Kunhi Ettan" fell into the well. Immediately the father of the boy rushed to the well and looking down, he saw the head of his son above the water. The elder brother of the boy also rushed to the scene, but as water was too deep, he was helpless to save the child.

The alarm raised by the servant of the house attracted the attention of Police Constable No. 1425, Andy by name, belonging to Manantoddy Police Station, who was on his round of beat in his village. When nobody had the courage to go down the well, Sri Andy got down into the well immediately at the risk of his life, and saved the boy's life by lifting him up through a rope.

The valiant Police constable removed the child to the local hospital, where first-aid was rendered. The boy was soon restored to the father, hale and healthy.

Palm Gur Industry : Its Development in Community Project Areas

There are 247 jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the Community Development areas of this State. With a view to develop the palm gur industry on modern lines and also to increase the income of the ex-tapper members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies. Government have sanctioned free supply of improved gur making sets to the ex-tappers.

Improved method in gur manufacturing.

In the Lower Bhavani Project area, 197 improved gur making sets have been supplied free of cost to select jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies at the rate of 1 set for 20 members. One Palm Gur Instructor has been sanctioned to this area exclusively for the distribution of the sets and also to train the members to adopt the improved methods of jaggery manufacture. He has so far constructed 181 Kifayar furnaces and conducted 170 demonstrations. Similarly in the Malampuzha Project area, 502 gur making sets have been distributed to the members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies at the rate of one for 20. Another Palm Gur Instructor was sanctioned to this area and he attends to the distribution of the sets in the area. He constructed 502 kifayar furnaces and conducted 100 demonstrations in the improved methods of jaggery manufacture.

Government subsidy and help.

It is also proposed to supply pedal driven centrifugal machines and crystallisers to the select jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in the two project areas for white sugar manufacture from palm jaggery. A scheme for the manufacture of white sugar through the Pallasana Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society was sanctioned by Government with a subsidy of Rs. 9,942 towards the cost of staff, machinery, equipment, etc., and a loan of Rs. 29,490 for the purchase of rat. But the society has not yet commenced the scheme for want of electricity in the village. Hence a revised scheme has been drawn up for using pedal driven as well as power driven centrifugal machines for training the new members of the society in the production of white sugar and to undertake such production on a commercial scale. The society has agreed to work the scheme and it is being submitted to Government separately for providing the necessary financial assistance to the society.

Improved gur making sets were also supplied free to the members of jaggery manufacturing co-operative society in other Community Development Block areas as shown below :—

	Name of the block and district.	*Number of sets supplied.*
1	Chermadevi, Tirunelveli.	51
2	Chidambaram, South Arcot.	2
3	Tirukalikundrum, Chingleput.	4
4	Chinnasalem, South Arcot.	3
5	Valathi, South Arcot.	8
6	Tiruthuraipoondi, Tanjore.	37
7	Srivilliputur, } Ramanathapuram.	31
8	Rajapalayam, }	
9	Sivakasi }	

Besides the free supply of sets mentioned above 32 sets were supplied at half the cost to the societies in the Community Development areas in Tirunelveli and South Arcot districts.

The notable achievements of co-operative societies.

The Chintamani Jaya Vilas Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in the Sankarankoil block of Tirunelveli district has undertaken milking activities as subsidiary occupation for its members. A Government loan of Rs. 3,500 was disbursed to the society during the year 1955–56 to enable its members to purchase milch animals. The District Veterinary Officer, Tirunelveli has sanctioned a stud bull to the society free of cost for the benefit of the members. The Block Development Officer, Sankarankoil, has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 150 to other societies towards 50 per cent of the cost of two Palgova making sets. Government have also sanctioned a loan of Rs. 375 to other society to enable it to purchase a tricycle to sell *neera* to the public.

The members of the Melmanagudy Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in the Chidambaram block were sanctioned a Government loan of Rs. 3,250. for the purchase of milch animals. The milk produced by the society was sold through the agency of Bhuvanagiri Milk Supply Society. Two societies in Kurinjipadi block obtained loans from the Central Bank amounting to Rs. 745 and disbursed them to 21 ex-tappers. The Tiruchopuram Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society was supplied with one set of palatable products equipment free of cost by the Government for the use of the members. The ex-tappers and their family members were trained by the Palm leave instructress sanctioned by Government at Mettupalayam and Tiruchopuram villages in the manufacture of palm leaf products. They were also trained in the preparation of improved jaggery palatable products. During 1954–55 Government sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 330 to each of the Chintamani Jaya Vilas, Vasudevanallur, and Subramaniapuram Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies towards the cost of establishment, godown rent and cost of a set of balance and weights. These societies carried on marketing activities without sustaining loss.

The Peddanaikanpalayam Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society in Salem district has been sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 655 towards half the cost of the capital expenditure to be incurred by it for undertaking the manufacture of palatable products by purchasing the centrifugal and confectionery machines by the Block Development Committee, Auttur, out of the National Extension Service Funds. The society has since remitted the other half cost of Rs. 655 towards the capital expenditure to the Block Development Officer and has requested him to purchase the machine early. The society will commence production as soon as the machines are supplied.

MAY 1958

Domestic Spinning Unit

The Economics of Sixteen-Spindle 'Mill'

SRI D. BALASUNDARAM, B.ENG. (Sheffield)

In December 1955 Textool Research Section has taken up the problem to study the Amber Charka and to develop machine which can be usefully employed to increase employment without any detrimental effect to the overall economy of the country. It is to be used as a cottage industry plant. The owner is the the worker and his home is his factory so that both capital and labour charges do not exist. Any one with very little capital can earn a comfortable livelihood selling his goods in the competitive market without the aid of any subsidies, thus running a business that will stand on its own legs. The 16 spindles unit was evolved as a result of this.

Before going into details of the new technological invention let us know a little of the principle involved in cotton spinning.

Let us first see what is cotton yarn. Cotton yarn is nothing but a rope of uniform thickness having a certain amount of breaking strength to withstand the stress and strain during weaving. If an ideal yarn is taken the number of fibres at every cross-section of the yarn will be the same. In order to get strength, these fibres are twisted together. So an ideal yarn will be having the minium number of twists and equal amount of fibers at every place in the yarn. This is an impossibility because the cotton contains fibres of different lengths and diameters, short and long fibers. So our attempt is to make the yarn as near to this ideal condition as possible.

In order to achieve this the following are very important requisites.

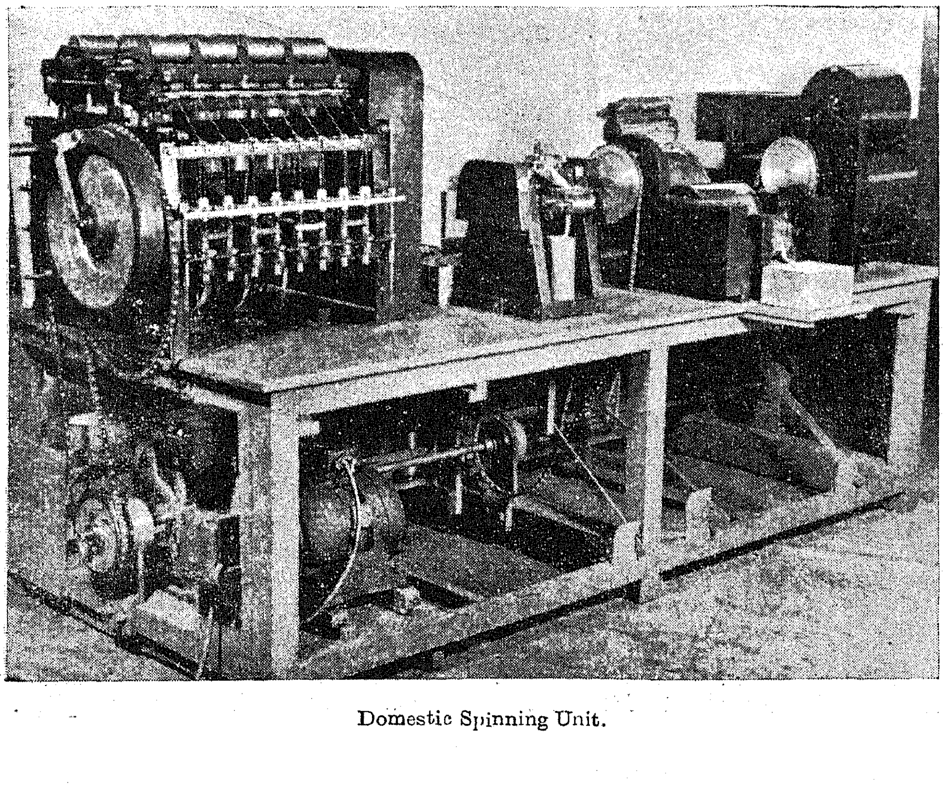
1. Removing the seed from the field cotton.

2. Opening the cotton and removing the impurities along with short fibres.

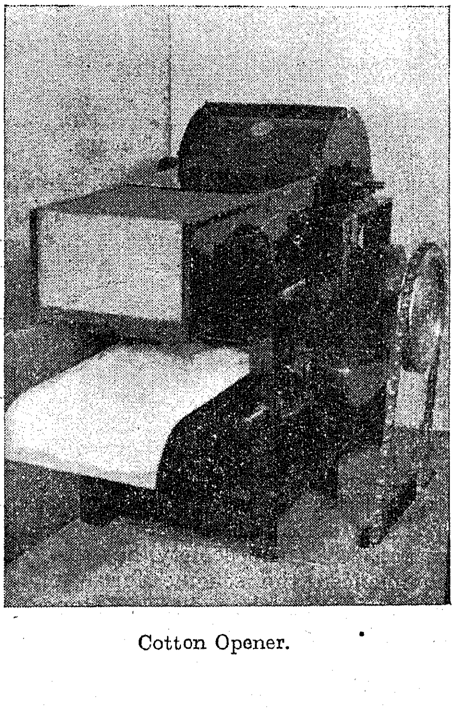
3. Parallelising the fibres without breaking or injuring them.

4. Putting a definite quantity of fibres per unit length and giving them the required amount of twist to get the required strength.

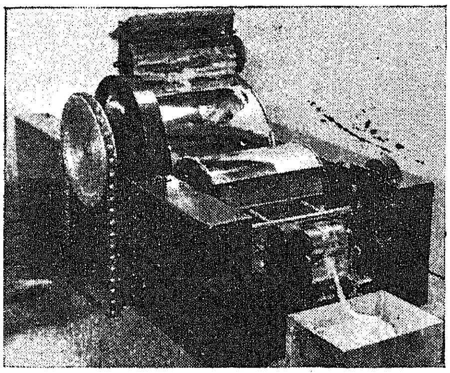
In our Domestic Spinning Unit the two processes of cleaning the cotton and forming a sliver are taken up by two different units. One is known as the Cotton Opener and the other is Carding Engine. The Cotton Opener not only opens the cotton without injuring the fibres, it also removes the



Domestic Spinning Unit.



Cotton Opener.



Carding Engine.

short fibres and impurities and deposits the opened out cotton with uniform density over a definite area in the form of a lap.

This lap is fed to the next machine namely the card which opens out the cotton thoroughly, removes short fibers as well as foreign matter and delivers in the form of a web which is collected and consolidated by the machine itself forming a uniform sliver. A sliver resembles the yarn without strength. The next process is to elongate this sliver to the required extent and to give the necessary twist to obtain strength. This is achieved by the Domestic Spinning unit in two more stages known as Drawing Frame and the Spinning Machines.

The Draw Frame consists of two pairs of fluted rollers the distance between them is kept in such a way that no fiber is gripped between the pairs at the same time. This is provided with a constant draft of four. By passing four slivers through this three times we get the fibres parallelised to the required amount in order to spin a uniform yarn. This finished sliver is put on the Ring Spinning Frame which is similar in all respects to its elder brother who is in the spinning mill. Here we use the most modern technique for the proper controlling of the fibres just by changing the small gear wheel we can change the draft that is applied in order to get the count that is required. The spindles are like the one in the mills. We can also change the turns per inch by changing one gear wheel.

All the parts are made of iron and steel so the question of wearing out is very little. It consists of 16 spindles. You need not stop the frame if an end is broken. It can be mended while working. Thus the production of the frame is not affected. The spindles are driven by means of tapes as in a mill. So there is very little slippage and thus the turns per inch in the yarn is kept constant.

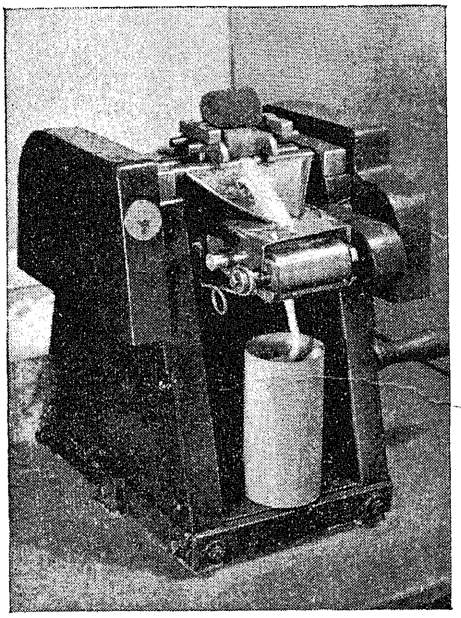
Another good advantage is that there is very little skill needed on the part of the worker. He has only to weigh a certain amount of cotton and then pass it through the opener, through the card where it is cleaned and made into a sliver. Four such slivers are passed through the Drawing Frame and this process is repeated three times. Then the sliver is ready for spinning. He has only to change two wheels according to the draft and twist required for that particular count.

In short this can be called a mill because all the principles employed there are also adopted in this unit and the yarn got by this process is in no way inferior to the yarn produced in a mill.

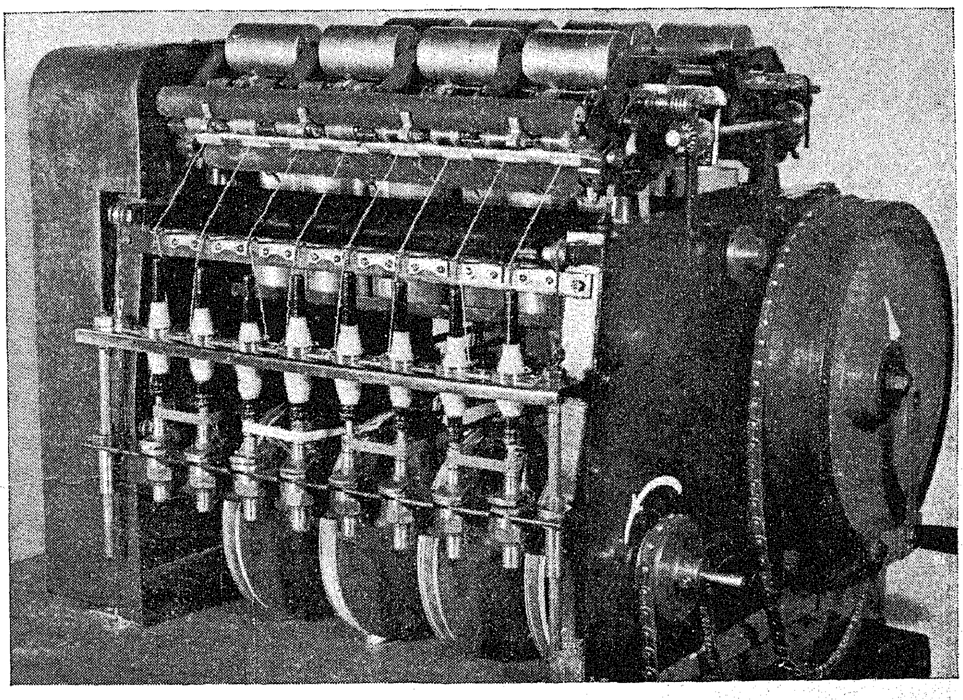
The most important factor is whether this unit can support a wage earner or not.

If it is worked by a small motor $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P. one man can attend to all the 4 frames, and he can produce $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of 20s in 10 hours.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
The cost of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of 20s yarn at Rs. 17–8–0 per bundle of 10 lb.	..	13 2 0
Cotton required is 8·36 lb. at Re. 1–1–1 per lb. priced at Rs. 850 per candy.	8 14 9	



Drawing Frame.



Spinning Frame.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Current charges 4 units at 1½ annas per unit.	0 6 0	
	9 4 9	
		3 13 3

and thus it will give an adult a gross earning of Rs. 114-13-6 per month of 30 days. Thus assuring a saving of Rs. 90 allowing all contingencies and leaving a safe margin in all items of our calculations.

It can also be worked by hand then one more man is required and the results will vary according to the capacities of each of them.

The cost of the unit when mass produced will be very reasonable compared to the production capacity.

By the introduction of this domestic spinning unit the Government can save several crores of rupees as subsidies as proposed by the Amber Charka.

The pilot plant was given a demonstration before the Khadi Board which met at Coimbatore and the members as well as the Finance Minister Mr. Subramaniam and the Labour Minister Mr. Bakthavatsalam were much impressed and the Madras Government has placed an order for 100 units to be given a field test by distributing it to the villagers.

We gave a demonstration before the National Development Council at New Delhi. The Prime Minister of India was much impressed by the quality of the yarn and the then Finance Minister of the Government of India, Mr. Deshmukh, was also impressed by the economics of this unit.

Snippets

1. A sum of about Rs. 2·5 crores has been allotted for the reorganisation and development of museums in India in the next five years.

2. Air-conditioners of the value of Rs. 40·9 lakhs were manufactured in India in 1955.

3. The area under cotton in India increased to 18·3 million acres in 1954-55 from 17·2 million acres in the previous year.

4. The Government of India have so far sanctioned 13 industrial estates in various States with a view to promoting industrial development on a decentralised basis.

5. About 2,300 family planning clinics will be set up during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

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6-AUG 1957

Srimathi Durgabhai Deshmukh addressing the State Social Welfare Board meeting.

Conditioning Reflexes for Development

I. Distortion of Perspective

SRI J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I.C.S.

When in 1947, India became an independent country, pledged to democracy, the administrative change was difficult, but the psychological one was more so. Centuries of foreign and arbitrary rule had affected the very roots of our thought, not only on public questions but also on personal ones. In political matters there was some preparation in the preceding struggle. In social matters, the reaction was a backward one, to the period before foreign rule. The question is if we can look forward in certain matters and look backwards in others ? Between the two cross movements is there a stalemate in which we accept many concepts of our foreign rules which have lost their purpose ? Is it possible to integrate our thinking on the two new forces, democracy and science which are the gift of 1947 ? This would give us a perspective, free from distortion and enable us, even in infancy of our independence to maturity of thought. The basic concepts of the Community and Extension development deserve to be examined with reference to the forces of democracy and science.

The first concept of community development is people's participation.

works are undertaken according to the contribution generally in labour which the beneficiaries make. It is stated that the people's contribution up to March 1955 has been of the value of 11·37 crores, against Government's expenditure of 21·30 crores. These are impressive figures, signifying idle labour converted into useful amenities. Only the labour was largely rendered by those who live by it, and could least afford to give it. By the test of democracy, the classes who for caste conventions or because they are rich do not labour, have benefited by the contribution of poorer classes of the lower castes who labour. In those instances where the rich have been made to contribute at least to the feeding of the workers, the inequality has been less. In the name of democracy, the workers are now tending to ask for payment to be made by the rich or by the State. In the name of science, economic science, it is claimed that only when labour is paid, is purchasing power created, which will bring the village economy nearer that of the towns. It would appear that the whole question of labour contribution deserves to be examined on ethical and economic grounds, while idle labour should be employed, it should be paid to raise its standard of life. In the Chingleput Five-Year Plan, it has been provided that idle labour may be utilised in constructing houses first for itself, the cash contribution required being made by Government, to be repaid in labour which the owner will give to public projects. This is a measure of democracy, both on the production and consumption side, which on one hand brings money into the village with a higher standard of living for the poor, and on the other converts idle labour into amenities, now sadly lacking.

Education For Earning or Learning?

The second aim of development is to introduce dynamism in the village. The question is if Sarvodaya as it is now understood is dynamism. The original concept, which Gandhiji took from Ruskin's 'Unto This Last' implied priority for lowliest and humblest in the community. In the Gandhian programme special stress was laid on the social uplift of women, the untouchables and the tribals. Basic education and cottage industries were considered a means to this end. While uplift of the underprivileged is an essential part of democracy, it deserves to be examined if basic education and cottage industries are scientifically the best means of doing so. In the beginning basic education was a reaction to bookish education which failed to carry its own means of earning. But is education for learning or for earning? If it is for earning, the proper place for the child is in the fields or workshop. It is because the child should acquire new thought processes for the work it will ultimately do, that education instructs and informs it. If instruction is confined to the child's craft, there may be a process of ingrowing. In any case, the mind will never be excited by new things and new ways, which is the meaning of education as of civilisation. If the child knew of American or European agriculture, it could see for itself the deficiencies in our agriculture. Similarly knowledge of social life in other countries would give the student the proper conscience in respect of untouchability, segregation of women and other social anomalies. Knowledge of foreign industrial processes would supply the impulse for change in our practices. The question then is if our education should be centered on crafts, which are obsolescent with the result that the mind lumbers behind the hands, or it should inform and train the mind that hands follow new thoughts. Some fundamental thinking on the process and purpose of basic education seems necessary. If Gandhiji was alive now, he might have brought basic education up-to-date with the country's present ends and means.

Girls working in the garden in a youth camp organised by the Bharath Sevak Samaj, in co-operation with the Community Project Administration.

Modernisation of our Crafts— A basic need.

In respect of cottage industries, the mistake is being similarly made in the direction of revivalism. We may have to help old and obsolescent methods because until they are changed, they provide employment. But to maintain these, for their own sake, is to deny science and its higher returns to a section of the population. As the International Planning Team pointed out, our crafts have to be modernised if they are not to perish in a hopeless struggle. Japan is an example of an Eastern country, which applied science to every aspect of its production. Whatever was best in the world was tailored to fit the Japanese economy. This did not denationalise Japan, politically or culturally. On the other hand it constituted Japan as a formidable rival of her western masters in every one of their grounds. It is surprising that we have so completely ignored Japan in drawing up our plans. Critics may say that we still continue so much under the influence of our previous rulers that we think our villagers are only good enough to live 200 years behind the time. If we are to measure with advanced countries in the world—and we must do this to preserve our political and economic independence—we must give our workers advanced techniques and instruments.

There may be financial or practical limitations, but we should aim at removing them, instead of becoming complacent that our own methods are best, because we had them for centuries.

The note for development should therefore be modernisation, as quickly and fully as possible. That alone will enable us to get full value for the skill and industry of our people.

Man must master Matter.

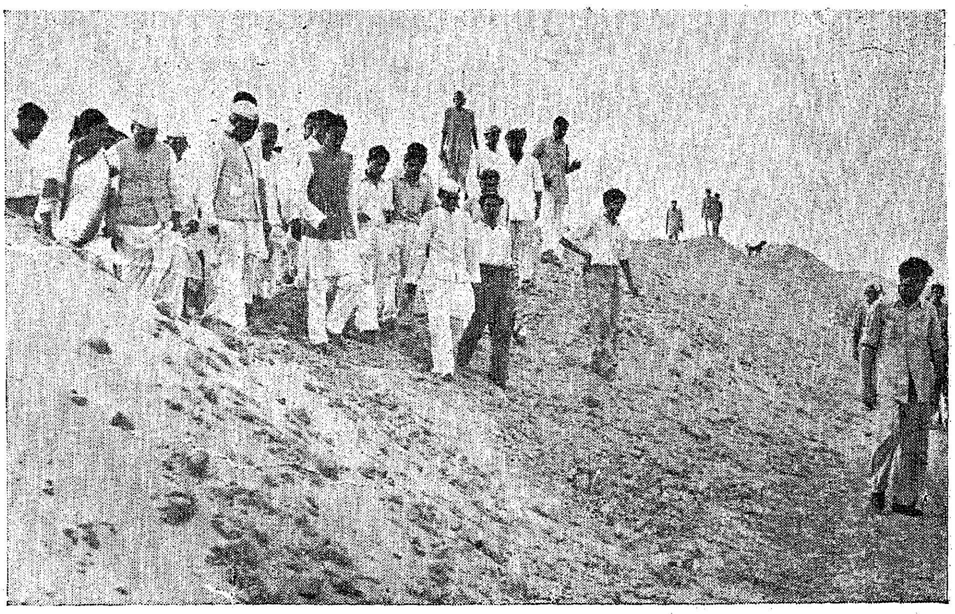
Another aim of development is to increase production, as if production were an end in itself. This is also in the British tradition that the natives may work, ignoring that men can work with good heart only when they have something to work for. The programmes of development may add more food, roads, schools, which is also in the British tradition but they have no blue-prints or targets for the living and working conditions of the people. Man is more important than matter, and if he is properly fashioned, can master matters for himself. The reverse process of creating resources in the expectation that they will reach the people ignores first that what is added is to those who have more. This is the basis of the complaint that community projects have benefited only the upper strata in the villages which knows how to use its advantages. Secondly there is the inexorable economic law that demand commands supply. And demand is latent most in those who have least. If we could formulate and assess this demand production can be accordingly tailored, in respect of those items which are necessary to allow living condition their due scope. Thirdly this formulation of requirements and the drive to achieve them will have a tangible appeal. The responses of the people will pass to a dynamic stage, man, woman and child bearing their share for achieving the pattern designed for them. Our perspective is now distorted by thinking in terms of resources and not of individuals. Let us think of the Man of 1960 and bend all our resources to achieve him. It is very important where we base our thinking, because results follow from the spirit generated even more than matter produced. If we can make people think of the good things planned for them, they will spontaneously respond even to severe demands. So far we have not sparked them because we continue to conceive them as instruments of production, and not objects of development. If our Destination is Man, then our existing plans will have to proceed from him, the beginning being made, in the Spirit of Sarvodhaya with the lowliest. On the blue-print of what he should have, the programme can be drawn of what he and we should do. This is a fundamental change, which will require recasting of the existing programme of work. It is a change, nonetheless, in keeping with the Socialist policy of the Government and with the necessity to galvanize the work.

Helping the Individual to achieve a new Pattern of Living.

Another distortion arises from the relative importance given to community as against individual interest. While for idealogical reasons, public interests should precede private ones, for practical reasons the latter have to be advanced at least to a minimum level. It is idle to expect that individuals struggling for existence can be enthusiastic about public amenities. Men are men all over the world and will think of themselves before thy can think of others. If the movement can help the individual to realise his capacities, he will himself contribute to the institutions necessary to advance the community. There has been a confusion of priorities which may account for the fact that up till March 1955 only 21·30 crores had been spent out of the total provision of 101·6 crores. The position would be the reverse, if four-fifths of the money which was unspent had been offered as loans or subsidies to improve the individual's way of working and living. To the extent this help is given to the lower strata, the democratic purpose of developing neglected potentialities will be served. It is also a scientific purpose, because it will strengthen the base, on which the economic structure rests. A wave of interest would sweep the village, if individuals who qualify themselves by their willingness are helped financially to achieve a new pattern of living and working conditions. These individuals would soon become fashion plates to all the others, the process being naturally automatic.

By Persuasion or Pressure ?

On the question whether development should be achieved by persuasion or pressure, there is general division of opinion. Initially it was considered that the village level workers should be guides, philosophers and friends, so that the villager may become aware of a new attitude in the officials. There is a change now, and Bombay has adopted the existing revenue staff as agents for development on the theory that they have more authority and command more respect. It is no doubt ideal that development should not be forced



Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Planning, visited the site of the Shahdara Bund on June 21 when he saw a mile-long embankment constructed by members of the Students' Camp conducted by the Delhi State Bharath Sevak Samaj.

but this requires first, evangelism in officials and second, discernment in the people. A village level worker, in spite of the care taken in his selection and training is rarely an apostle, whom the people can trust and follow. He may know something of his own work and of the village conditions but he rarely has the capacity to understand and undertake conversion of hardened minds to new ways. Even if the good is at the door, he cannot persuade the people to see it. Should he then push them, when they are hesitant and reluctant ? Bombay thinks authority is necessary. There is another school, which thinks that in the social and economic field, the interests of the community are as important as in the field of criminal and civil laws, making authority necessary for due enforcement. The man who produces only half of what is possible starves the country. The man who does not provide light and space in his house, destroys the health and outlook of his family. The man who does not work is a parasite. Could these and other men be allowed freedom to injure others ? Democracy implies rights as well as responsibilities. Nonetheless, it may be difficult to introduce a punitive regime in social and economic spheres. It is better to introduce a system of rewards for those who accept discipline. In the end, such rewards will pressure the whole body. If they fail, codes of economic and social procedures can be introduced.

Concentration on Younger Generation.

An important issue is to find out the most susceptible individuals and groups in the village to be vehicles of change. There is some disappointment that village leaders are not available, except for a little lip service. In spite of camps and tours, leaders have not themselves been converted from preaching to practice. They are in no way examples of the new men we wish to produce. Is this because leaders are chosen because of their importance and not because of their capacity. It is certainly true that important persons can do more than mere enthusiast, but few important people are willing to learn new things. In fact most leaders own their position because they stand for old values. Generally they are old and of a class which cannot and will not agree to learn anything new. Leaders have therefore to be found in the younger generation. But these will however have no following unless the whole body of the young men and women are converted at the same time. It has to be remembered that dictators in Europe concentrated on youth organisations for realisation of their ideas. They believed even in teaching and training children in their new idealogies. It is not easy, all the same, to give prominence to the younger generation in the patriarchal order prevailing in our village. The attack has to be indirect through the youth clubs, volunteer organisations, which have to be financially helped and administratively encouraged. The old may be placated to be neutral, while the younger generation marches to the new positions.

Villagers offering "Shramadan" in a village for the construction of an embankment. The Second Plan provides large opportunities for co-operative action.

Values—The True, Good and the Beautiful.

The prospective for development must pay attention to values. Religion as a force is decaying in our villages, even if it were wise to use it. Nationalism was effective when there were foreign opponents. We have therefore to fall back on philosophical values, basic to all religions, are truth, goodness and beauty. The villager does possess the quality of truth, but though he will not tell lies to others, he tells several to himself. This is the result of the mutilated life forced on him by history, which made self-deception necessary to explain what was missing. The task of disabusing the villager is not an easy one. A beginning may be made by showing the villager to himself, as he is. Dramas and films can do this but the tendency has been, particularly in films, to justify the ways of the villager. It will also be useful to show to the villager what he could be. In this connection pictures of the life of villagers in other countries may reduce some of the present complacency.

The Cult of Beauty, a creative Ideal.

In respect of goodness, there is a substantial measure, arising from the common adversity in the village for centuries. Beauty is conspicuously absent. Houses, public and private, have neither form, tidiness, colour, and are completely out of lineage with the architecture of the past, surviving in temples and monuments. Men's clothes are only a concession to modesty though women occasionally show a taste for colour. Speech, songs and dance are arid of finer suggestions. It is not that utility takes the place of beauty. It is creativeness which is missing. The loss is profound because it is only by appreciation of beauty that mental powers grow, and civilisations arise. The cult of beauty has therefore to be introduced, first in schools, where teachers may be charged with keeping the school and students as attractive as possible. The idea that appearances do not matter has to be sternly discouraged. Beauty may be introduced

in houses, even by subsidies for certain essential items. In the village itself, there should be plans for removing ugliness. In the Chingleput district, creepers, which cattle do not eat, were grown to cover the roofs with flowers. Roads were cleared of vegetation on the sides. House frontages were improved. All this was achieved, because a few articles for the decoration of the interior of the houses were awarded to those who were most responsive. Whatever is done, the least will be to recognise beauty as a necessary value in the future we wish to build.

Introduction of new impulses in Village Life.

Another dispute about priorities is between men and women. So far no specific attention has been paid to women. Even when women workers are engaged, they have not been able to make any noticeable impression on their own sex. The fact however remains that unless the help of women in the village is enlisted, there will be little change in the way of life and even in the way of work. The woman rules the home and man remains subject to her prejudices even outside. The isolated woman contributes her ignorance to her free man's arrogance. This and other paradoxes in the social organisation of the village deserve careful and patient study. When so much research is being done, no one has so far enquired into the psychology of village women. What interests them, how and why, should help plans to win them to the side of progress. Judged by women outside the villages, the basic female instinct is to attract the opposite sex. Since village women have no choice in their marriage and have little freedom thereafter, they lack interest in men. But they remain interested in their husbands and children and would do much for them. Schemes therefore which enable women to reflect credit on their men may have some appeal. Can we, for instance, make it a rule that public office will be confined to men, whose women do social service ? The compulsion this implies would draw many women out of their houses even as a service to their men. A second instinct in women is to outshine each other. Conditions however have to be created in which women may enter the field of competition. For a beginning two such fields can be organised, social service, and social recreation service has a natural appeal to women, and it is possible to band women together to help in illness, poverty and other forms of distress. In respect of recreation, dances and songs attract women of all classes. In the Chingleput district, a beginning was made to collect women at performances by children. Gradually community singing and folk dancing followed. There was both co-operation and competition and always there was full attendance. From this stage it is possible to educate women in their own interests. The work is deficit and slow but if it becomes a definite item of developmental activity, a new impulse will be introduced in village life. Women are more realistic than men, and can become more effective agents for change if only they can be informed and inducted in the movement.

Basis of Development—Prosperity not Austerity.

The last question is whether development should be based on austerity or prosperity of the people. Austerity as a pattern has been imposed on our people by religion and history but there is a difference between austerity and privation. When the people live almost according to nature, in houses where they huddle on the floor, they are missing not luxuries but necessities and are starved to the point of impoverishment of both body and mind. To offer austerity to these people is like offering water to drowning men. But the greatest objection to austerity is that it is the enemy of prosperity. In civilised communities, it is the demand of every one for the production of others that enriches the economies. The artisans in the villages, the factories and offices in the town depend for their expansion, on the increasing demand of the masses. We cannot expect to carry out the plan for higher employment and income, if the general mass of the people do not change the pattern of their consumption. While economists will accept this position, they will inquire how the finance can be found for a higher standard of living. They proceed on the basis that money creates work and not the other way round. They ignore that even when people were engaged in building Delhi and Agra for the Moughals, Lucknow and Vijayanagaram for their rulers, they were on the highest tide of prosperity. It is the work that these projects gave to a section of the people, that excited the whole population to a new level of endeavour to produce food, clothes and other items. Similarly the recent war which absorbed a few lakhs in fighting, drew millions to the task of feeding and clothing them. Work is the cause of wealth, a simple fact in the economies of undeveloped countries. Russia and China have proved this, and have transformed themselves without money in the ordinary sense. We are now tending to accept that money can be created for productive purposes. We have however still to realise that consumption should be maintained correspondingly, by the same money, that only so the economic circle can spin wider and higher. Production and prosperity should go hand in hand, particularly prosperity of the lowliest, as economically they not only are the largest section of the population, but also the most deficient of items that support the production drive. This is Sarvodhaya in its true sense, prosperity of the whole people by the capitalisation of their labour, and satisfaction of their requirements.

There are many heresies in the prospective I have proposed for development. Their logic has been stated, their proof awaits actual experimentation. It is a complex task to move millions who have stagnated for centuries. Every idea therefore must be welcomed for trial. Only then we shall have a body of rules capable of transforming our villages to new social economic and aesthetic values.

Memoirs of the Agriculture Department

The publication contains detailed information on the work done by the Madras Agricultural Department from its inception in all fields of activity. The sale price has been reduced from Rs. 36-10-0 to Rs. 22-8-0 per copy.

The copies can be had from :

The Superintendent, Government Press, Publication Branch, Mount Road, Madras-2.

The Role of Co-operative Banks in Rural Economy

Schemes for a network of rural banks to provide credit and marketing facilities to the farmers.

A second large-sized co-operative society in Madurantakam Taluk in Chingleput District at Cheyyur, styled as Cheyyur Co-operative Agricultural Bank, was inaugurated recently by Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Co-operation. Rao Bahadur M. Vedachalam Mudaliar, President of the Kancheepuram Co-operative Central Bank, presided over the function. Sri A. Palaniappa Mudaliar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, in his speech observed that the large-sized societies in Madras State were called Co-operative Agricultural Banks, that 12 such societies had been organised in the pilot areas and that these banks were intended to serve the bulk of the credit needs of the cultivators whether they own lands or cultivate the lands as tenants. Sri A. B. Shetty, in the course of his inaugural speech dealt at length with the various aspects of the Co-operative movement in the State, especially the work done in the rural parts. The Minister said—

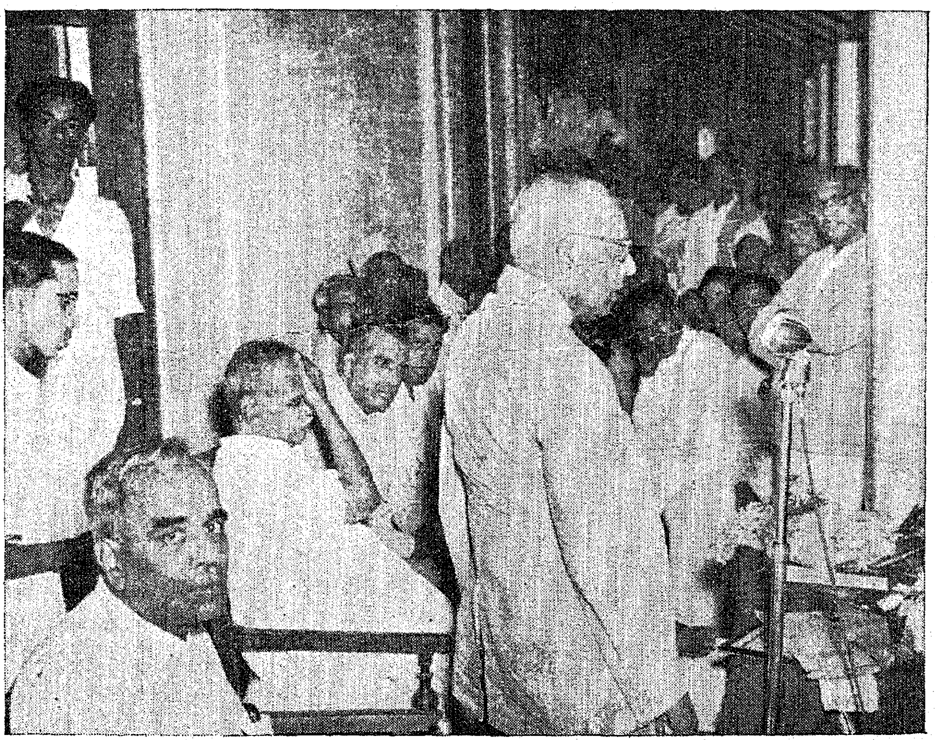
The Need for large-sized Societies

" As you are all aware, the village credit society is the base of the Co-operative credit structure. There are at present 10,500 credit societies in our State. Nearly one-third of these societies have worked at a loss. If these village societies have not succeeded better in catering to the needs of the agriculturists, it is because of their small area, limited transactions, lack of paid staff to attend to their day-to-day administration, and such other causes. To remedy the present deficiencies and place the village co-operatives on a sound footing, it has been suggested by the Rural Credit Survey Committee that the societies should be reorganised into large-sized primary credit societies. Steps are accordingly being taken to establish large-sized societies by the reorganisation and amalgamation of the existing small societies. These societies have to cover a group of five to ten contiguous villages dealing with a large clientele and have sufficiently large transactions. Such societies cannot for obvious reasons be based on unlimited liability. They will accordingly function on guaranteed liability, the liability of the members being restricted to a multiple of their share capital. These societies will not merely supply credit but also supply domestic and other agricultural requisites of their produce as their agents. They will issue short-term loans for cultivation purposes as well as medium-term loans for purposes auxiliary to agriculture. The loans will be issued on the security of anticipated crops and on the pledge of agricultural produce, deposits, jewels, etc. This new feature in the working of these institutions will make co-operative credit available to the small farmers and even to tenant farmers and thus effectively aid agricultural production.

Eighty Societies per year

In the Second Five-Year Plan, 12,000 large-sized societies are proposed to be established in the country and Madras will have 400 societies at the rate of 80 societies per year. In the Chingleput District, seven such societies are to be formed

(*Continued on page* 27)



The Minister for Co-operation inaugurating the Cheyyur Rural Bank.

Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme

Estimated Cost: Rs. 35·44 crores; Total Installed Capacity: 180,000 K.W.; To be completed in four years.

The Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme which was inaugurated by Sri C. D. Deshmukh few weeks back is the biggest of the new Power Schemes of the Second Plan of the Madras State. This is also the biggest of the Schemes so far undertaken by the Madras State and when completed will add about 180,000 *KW to the State Grid.*

The Kundah Hydro Electric Project in the Nilgiris is one of the projects mentioned by Mr. J. W. Meares (Chief Engineer for Hydro-Electric Survey of India) in his "Preliminary Report on the Water Power Resources of India" published in 1919. In that report the power envisaged was only about 15 M.W. utilising a head of 3,000 feet. The above estimate for power is a very very low figure and the scope of the scheme as now enlarged by the addition of flow from neighbouring basins is intended to generate a firm power of 129 M.W. with an installed capacity of 180 M.W. in the first two stages.

The history of the scheme may be traced from about 1921 when a concession for developing power from the Kundah falls was given to Messrs. Tatas. No attempts were however made by them to develop power and the concession appears to have been subsequently withdrawn. The Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam Hydro-Electric Schemes were the first three Hydro-Electric Schemes to be developed by the Madras State and these came into commission in 1932, 1936 and 1944, respectively.

During the war years, no progress could be made as new schemes and after the end of World War II, a number of new schemes were sanctioned. Due to the post-war developments and consequent increase in power demand and the acute shortage of power experienced in the Madras Grid, the necessity for going in for new power resources was keenly felt even after the commissioning of the extensive schemes covered by the post-war plan. The Madras Electricity Department, therefore, undertook in 1947 a State-wide study of Hydro-Electric Resources of the Madras State under which the investigation of Periyar and Kundah were given the top priority. Moyar Hydro Electric Scheme, Pykara III Stage, Madurai Thermal Scheme, Madras Plant extensions first two stages, etc., were the important schemes commissioned in the first five-year plan but even so the demand for power has been out-stripping the generation. The Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme was taken up for construction in February 1955 and the Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme is being inaugurated today.

The Kundah Basin is situated to the South East of the Pykara Basin in the Nilgiris. Two streams, the Avalanche and the Emerald rising amidst the group of high peaks, Devabetta, Karaikadu, Koulinbetta and Porthimund, all over 8,000 feet in altitude, combine to form the Kundah river. After the confluence, the river takes a south-easterly course and is joined by the Sillahalla near Mondanai at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The Kundah has then a fall of about 200 feet and runs in a cascade for about 2,000 feet to reach the bridge near Kundah village. Here it is joined by the Kararhalla stream on its right at an altitude of about 5,280 feet. Below the bridge the river runs in cascades till it reaches a level of 2,100 feet about M.S.L. where it is joined by the Pegumbahalla stream. Beyond that confluence it runs in rapids for about a mile and a half and later, in an easy gradient, down to its junction with the Bhavani at an altitude 1,340 feet.

It is proposed to develop the catchment of the Kundah Basin in three power stations and in four stages. Only the first two stages involving the construction of the power houses have been investigated in detail and will be taken up simultaneously during the plan period. In the first stage, it is proposed to build three dams (including the forebay dam), two power tunnels, two sets of penstocks and two power stations. Each of the two dams across the Avalanche and the Emerald rivers will be nearly 200 feet in height and will be of stone masonry in cement mortar. Their lengths at top will be 1,200 feet and 1,060 feet, respectively.

The forebay dam near Kundapalam will be about 100 feet in height and 490 feet in length at the top. The tunnel Nos. 1 and 2 will be about 14,000 feet and 12,000 feet, respectively, with net diameter 10 feet and 10 feet 9 inches. They will be lined with cement concrete throughout.

In the first stage, only two penstocks will be laid with space provision for the third in Power House 1. The penstocks will be of 5 feet 3 inches internal diameter at the top tapering to 4 feet 6 inches diameter at the Power House end and is designed for a peak discharge of 250 cusecs. Each penstock will feed its own machine on unit system.

The first power station will be located on the right bank of Kundah very near where we have assembled today and the second power station on the left bank of Pegumbuhalla about a mile and half above its confluence with the Kundah. Initially, there will be two generating sets of 20 M.W. coupled to 2 units of 28750 H.P. turbins with a net head of 1,135 feet at Power House 1.

The Power House No. 2 will have 4 penstocks of 5,500 feet long designed for a peak discharge of 200 cusecs each.

The Power House will have four units of 50,000 H.P. turbines each directly coupled to 35,000 K.W. 11 K.V. Generator with a net head of 2,340 feet. This station will have provision for adding one more units at a later stage.

In the second stage, which will closely follow stage 1, the flow from the 12·8 square miles of Upper Bhavani catchment will be diverted into the Avalanche reservoir by the construction of a dam and tunnel through the dividing ridge. A fourth generating set of 35 M.W. with a penstock will be added to power house 2. Thus at the end of the second stage the total installed capacity in the two power houses will be 180 M.W.

The scheme as now sanctioned covers the first and second stages only.

In the third stage the flows from the East and West Varahapallam streams will also be utilised by the construction of necessary dams and tunnels. The flows from the Western catchments will also be diverted into the Porthimund reservoir and thence into the Emerald Valley by a tunnel. The penstock and generating capacities in the two power stations will also be increased suitably.

In the fourth stage the tail race waters of power house No. 2 in combination with the free flow of Pegumbuhalla will be utilised in a third power house which is proposed to be located underground at about level 1,300 feet. The gross head at this power station will be about 1,555 feet. Stages three and four require further detailed investigations which will be taken up in due course.

On the whole, it is proposed to utilise a gross head of nearly 5,200 feet in the three power stations in the ultimate stage of development.

The power generated at Kundah will be fed into the Madras Grid through a system of 110 K.V., 66 K.V. and 33 K.V. lines. The following lines will be erected initially :—

(1) Singarappet-Villivakkam D.C line, 124 miles.

(2) Kundah Power House 2 to Salem D.C. line, 110 miles.

(3) Kundah Power House 2 to Coimbatore D.C. line, 25 miles.

(4) Salem-Singarappet D.C. line, 56 miles.

(5) Kundah Power House 2—Kundah Power House 1 D.C. line, 5 miles.

In addition to the above, provision has been made for 85 miles of 110 K.V. lines, 158 miles of 66 K.V. lines and 200 miles of 33 K.V. lines to be erected in future as and when necessary.

As per the programme, it is proposed to complete stages 1 and 2 in 4 years time. The whole scheme is expected to cost about Rs. 3,544·01 lakhs including transmission lines and is expected to yield a net return of 4 per cent from the tenth year of operation.

During the visit of the Canadian Administrator of the Colombo Plan, Mr. R. G. Nickcarell, to India in February 1955, the Government of India among other things suggested the possibility of providing the power house requirements of the Kundah Scheme under the aid. In a conference held with the Madras Government representatives, the technical aspects of the scheme were explained by the Chief Engineer. As a result of the Canadian Administrator's keen interest, the Canadian Government deputed during November 1955 Mr. I. Stairs and Mr. J. K. Sexton of Messrs. Montreel Engineering Company, consultants to the Canadian Government. The consultants visited the project site, and had discussions with the Engineers of the Department. As a result of their favourable recommendation that the scheme is technically sound, a deputation consisting of Sri C. V. Narasimham, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economics Affairs and Sri V. P. Appadurai, Chief Engineer for Electricity, Government of Madras. went to Canada in May 1956 for further discussions and finalising the agreements. The discussions were successfully concluded and the Canadian Government have since agreed to give aid to the tune of 20 million (about Rs. 10 crores) by way of materials.

The Canadian Government will supply the following for civil works :—

(i) Gates, screens, valves, etc., for the dams.

(ii) Low pressure pipe line, Penstock meter and valves.

(iii) Steel structurals and accessories for buildings for power house I and II.

(iv) Construction equipment for the civil works.

The power house equipments to be supplied by the Canadian Government will be as follows :—

(i) Turbines, inlet valves and accessories.

(ii) Generators, exciten, voltage regulators and accessories.

(iii) Switchgear.

(iv) Power House auxiliaries including fire protection equipments.

(v) Step up transformers and accessories.

(vi) Outdoor switchgear and structures.

(vii) Power and control cables.

(viii) Handling equipments, cranes and accessories. The Canadian Government will also supply the sub-station equipments and transmission line equipments subject to the total aid limited to 20 million dollars.

Now that the scheme receives assistance from the Canadian Government by way of materials and equipments it is expected, that the scheme could be pushed through and completed earlier. The first unit is expected to be commissioned by 1959 and the entire plants by 1960. The construction of the Emerald and Avalanche Dams are expected to be completed by 1961.

Facts and Figures

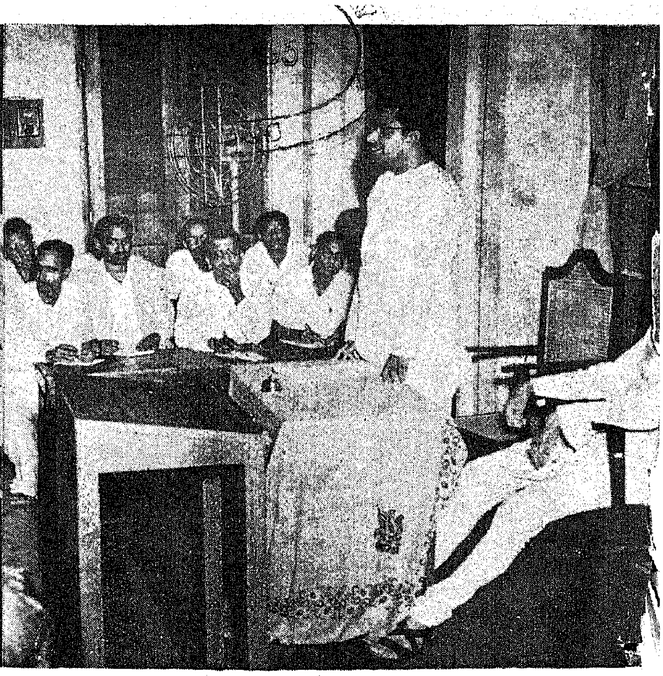
India produced Rs. 102 crores worth of minerals in 1954.

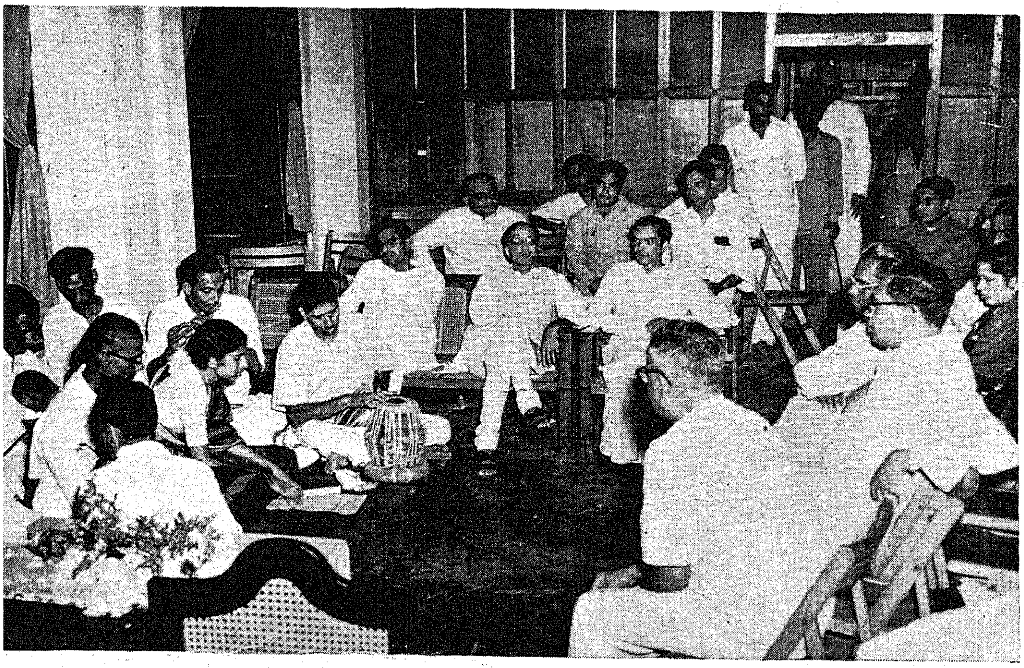
During 1955–56, 164 licences were issued for setting up new industrial undertakings as against 110 during the previous year.

India's exports increased from Rs. 563 crores in 1954 to Rs. 604 crores in 1955.

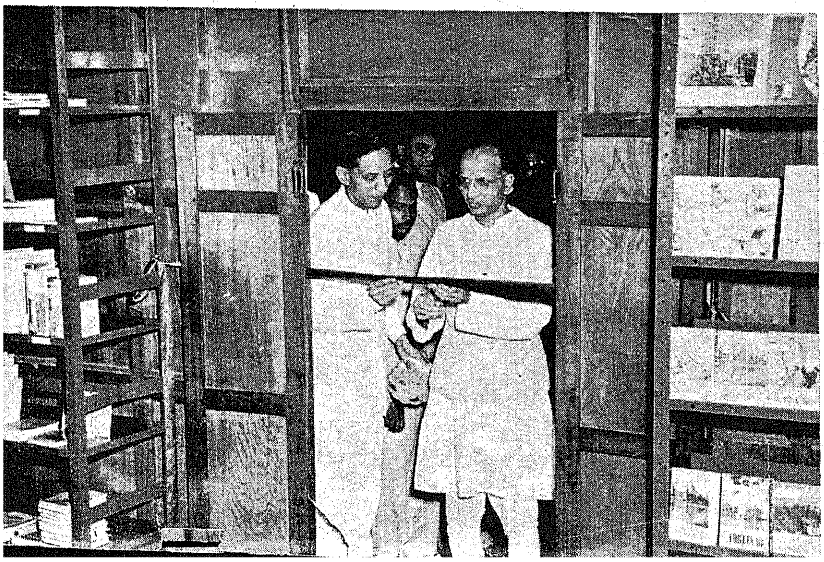
Sugar machinery of the value of about Rs. 19,03,500 was manufactured in India during 1955.

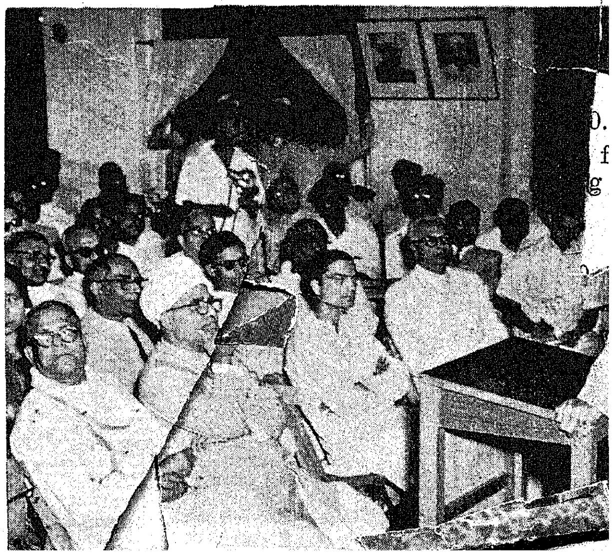
The Government of India have santioned Rs. 42·63 lakhs for road development schemes in Andhra, Bombay, Tripura, and NEFA.

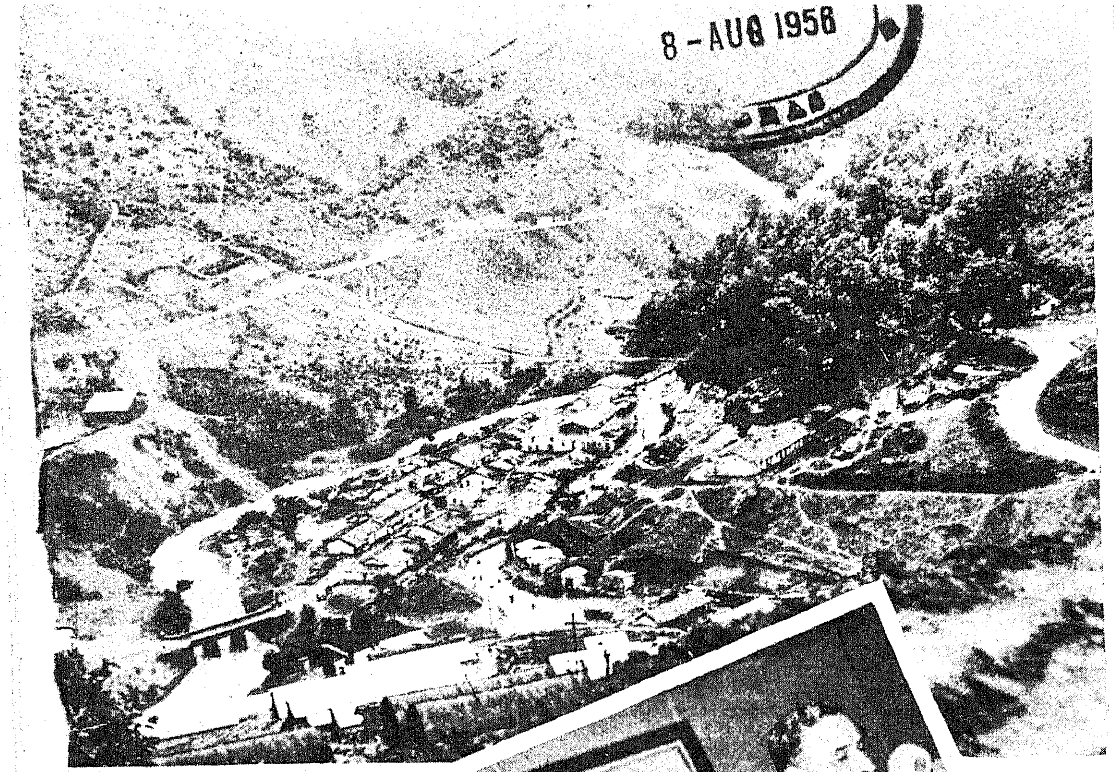


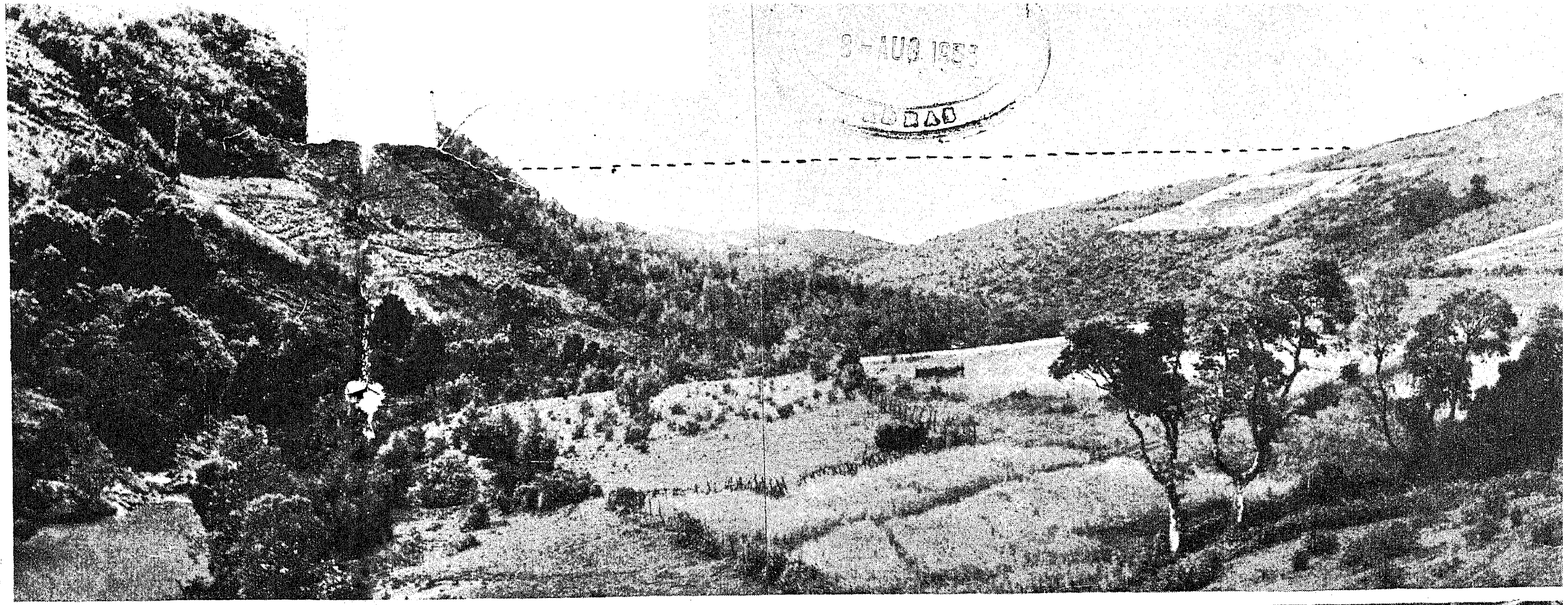


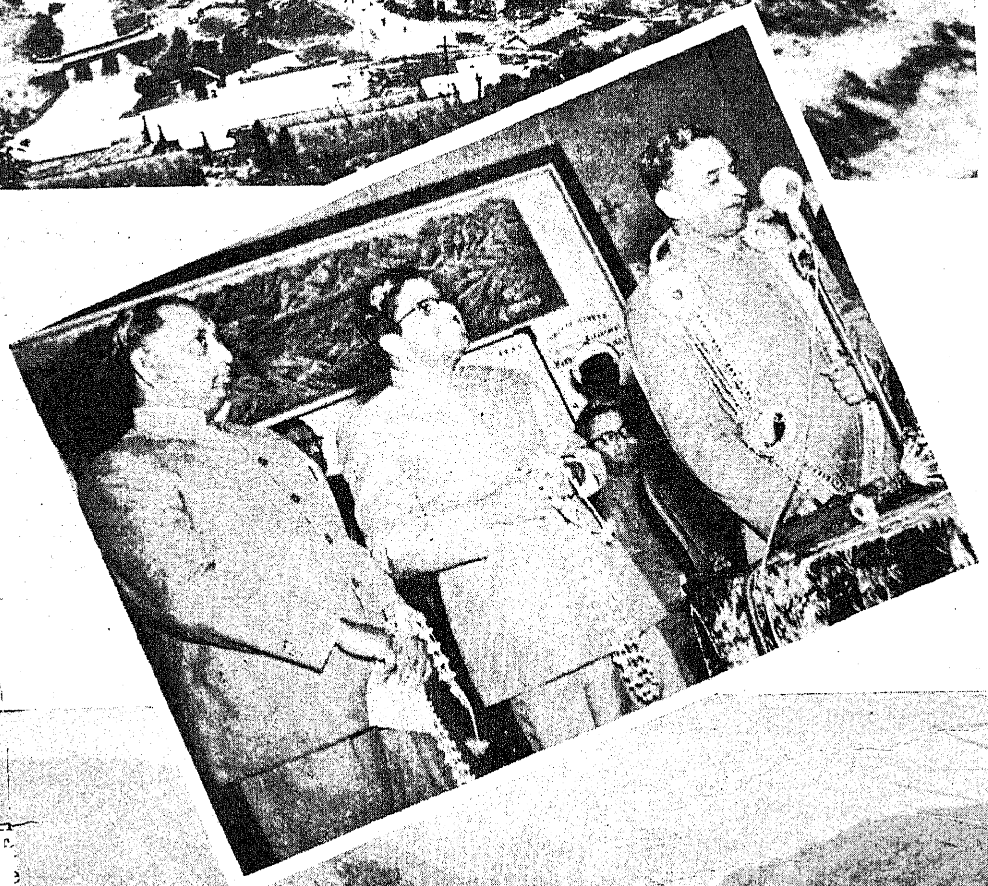
An Information Centre v opened in Madras City Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minis for Information and Broadc ing, on July 3, 1956. *Pict show :* Sri C. Subramania Minister for Information, addre ing the audience, the mu performance by A.I.R. Artist Dr. Keskar inaugurating Centre by cutting the ribl and delivering the inaug speech.



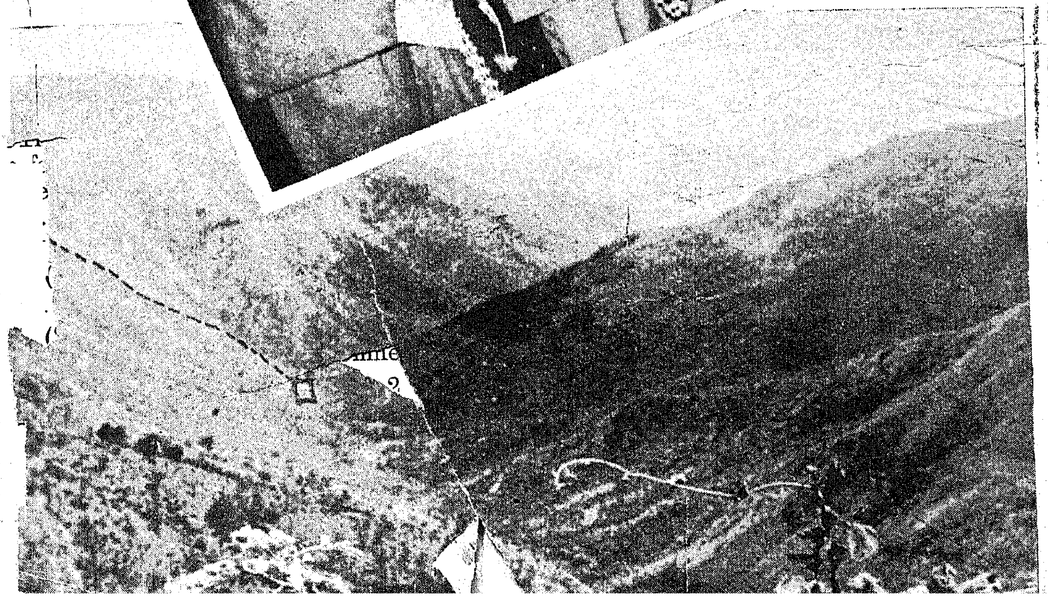


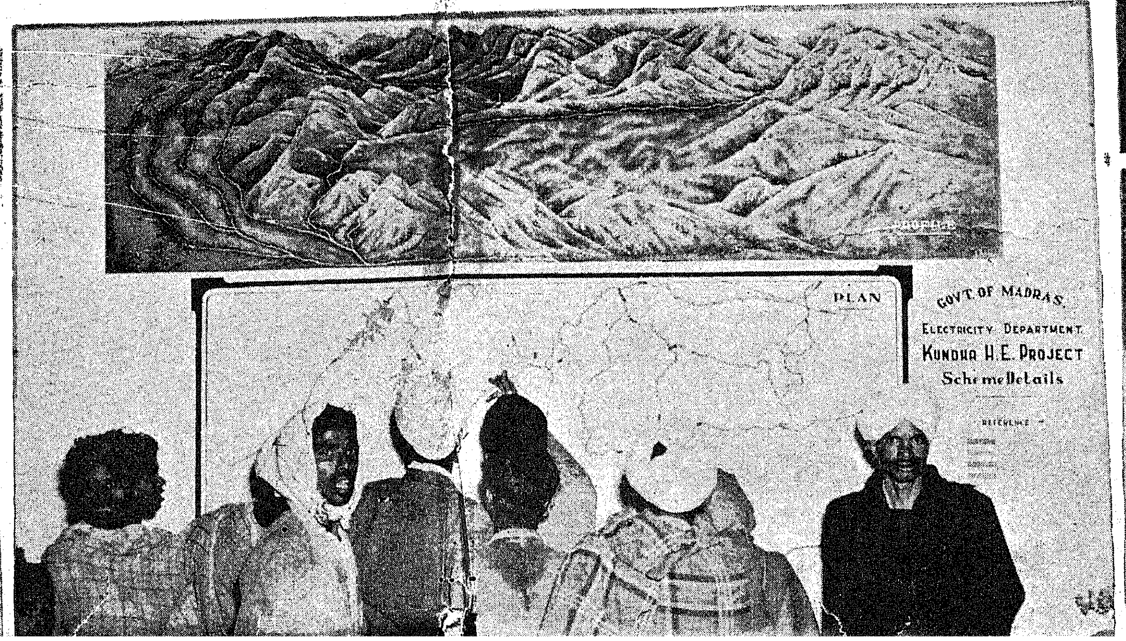






Sri C. D. Deshmukh inaugurated the gigantic Kundah Hydro-Electric Project near Ootacamund recently. The Project contemplates in the Second Five-Year Plan period, installation of two units, each of 20,000 KW. in Power House No. 1 and four units, each of 35,000 KW. in Power House No. 2, the total installed capacity being 180,000 KW. The cost of the Project has been estimated at Rs. 35·44 crores. *Pictures:* (*top left*) A view of the site of the No. 1 Power House; (*top right*) Emerald Dam site; (*centre left*) Sri Deshmukh inaugurating the Scheme; (*centre right*) The Governor, Ministers for Finance and Works, Sri Deshmukh and P.W.D. Secretary, etc., on the spot; (*bottom left*) No. 2 Power House site; (*bottom centre*) Villagers studying a map of the Scheme; (*bottom right*) Chief Engineer explaining the model scheme to the distinguished visitors.





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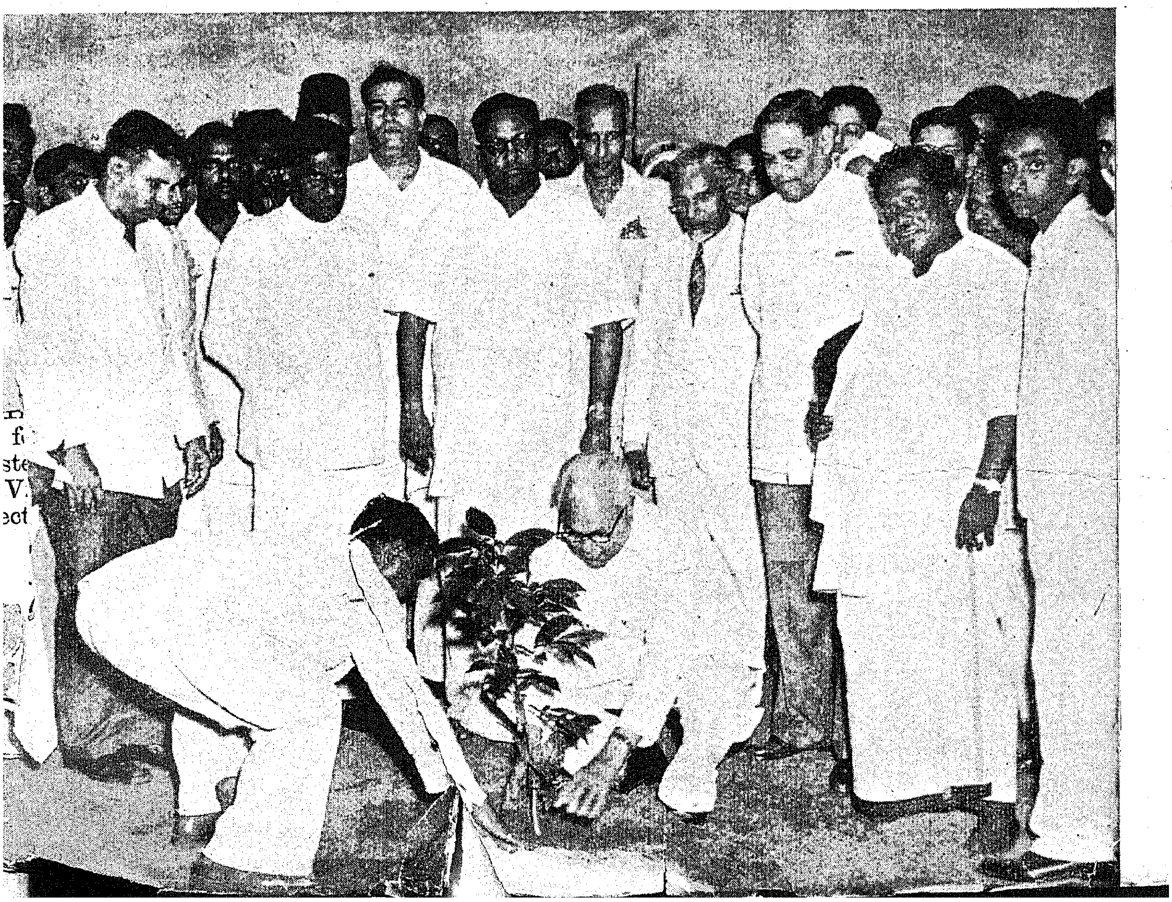


The Minister and Sri V. Ramanatha Iyer, Mayor of Madras, planting tree saplings near the War Memorial.

Vanamahotsava—Retrospect and Prospect

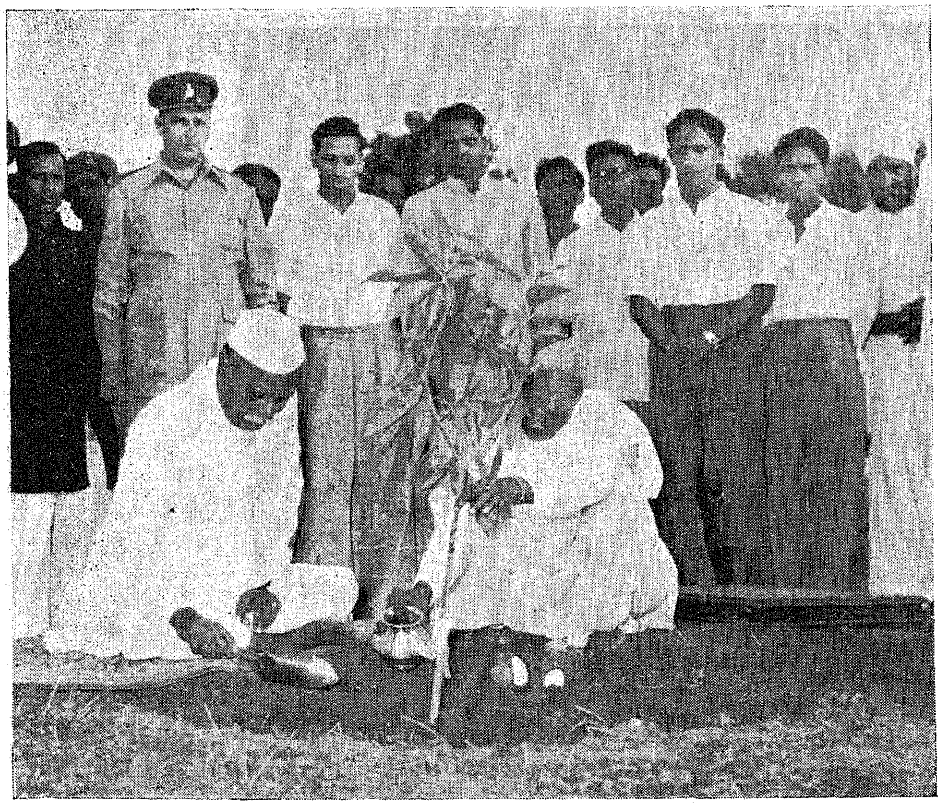
8 - AUG 1956

Details from a Landscape in Green

Six years of successful tree-planting festival, which resulted in the changing of the country's face to an appreciable extent, has exploded the criticism of those scoffers and cynics of the earlier days who thought that Vanamahotsava was just another stunt and decried that it would bring nothing beneficial. The record of the last six years of successive tree-planting campaign belied their doleful prophecies. Vanamahotsava has come to stay. It had received warm support from persons in authority in all States; it has been blessed by intelligentsia who have a true understanding of the value of tree-growth in our life. It has been welcomed by more sections of the people. No wonder, it cannot be otherwise; for, " our tradition is intimately linked with forests . . . It is in the primeval forests and in the shadow of giant bills that metaphysics was born, and the spirit of enquiry into the value of things saw the light of the day, the great puranas and Upanishads were written in the sylvan setting provided by forest giants, resting on the crest of everlasting hills."

Organisation of unlimited kindness.

It can be rightly observed that India is a nation of tree worshippers, though it was never a superstition with us, but a healthy habit, cultivated in the process of day-to-day life. In the ultimate analysis, human beings at all times and everywhere have to depend on the flora for their very existence. As Buddha said, " The forest is a peculiar organisation of unlimited kindness and benevolence that makes no demands for its sustenance and extends generously the product of its life activity; it affords protection to all beings, offering shade even to the axeman who destroys it. "



The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, planting a mango sapling at Rashtrapati Nilayam (Hyderabad) in celebration of the Vanamahotsava.

Vanamahotsava was inaugurated in 1950, with the object of arousing mass consciousness regarding the value of trees and tree crops in the general economy of the country. The normal planting activities of the Forest Department do not fall within the purview of Vanamahotsava. Progress is assessed in terms of number of plants put out and the number of survivals at the end of the year.

According to figures furnished by the States, the number of trees planted in the country from the inception of Vanamahotsava and the number that survived at the end of the year are as follows:

1950—

Number planted—44,316,000.

Number survived—17,017,000.

Note.—Figures not received from Assam, Hyderabad and PEPSU.

1951—

Number planted—34,812,000.

Number survived—17,698,600.

Note.—Figures not received from Assam, Orissa, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Coorg, Cutch and Tripura.

1952—

Number planted—41,313,000.

Number survived—22,552,000.

Note.—Figures not received from Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore, Coorg and Manipur.

1953—

Number planted—23,852,000.

Number survived—9,578,000.

Note.—Reports not received from Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Himachal Pradesh.

Particulars for subsequent years will become available in due course.

Awards of Central Vanamahotsava Shields.

To foster the spirit of tree planting, four trophies are awarded in the form of all-India shields.

They are presented to the winners at the Convocation of the Forest Colleges at Dehra Dun at the end of March each year. They are—

I. *The Rajendra Shield.*—Awarded to the District adjudged to have done the best work in the year—

1950—South Kanara (Madras).

1951—Meerut (Uttar Pardesh).

1952—Meerut (Uttar Pradesh).

1953—Guna (Madhya Pradesh).

II. *The Jawahar Shield.*—Awarded to the village adjudged to have done the best work in the year—

1950—Sethimada Mangaua (Mysore).

1951—Periyaram (Madras).

1952—Ullal (Madras).

1953—Bathkundu (Midnapore District).

III. *The Sardar Patel Shield.*—Awarded to the institution adjudged to have done the best work in the year—

1950—Multi-purpose Co-operative Society, Midnapore District (West Bengal).

1951—Military Farm, Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir).

1952—Lakshya Farm, Midnapore District (West Bengal).

1953—Simla Municipality (Punjab).

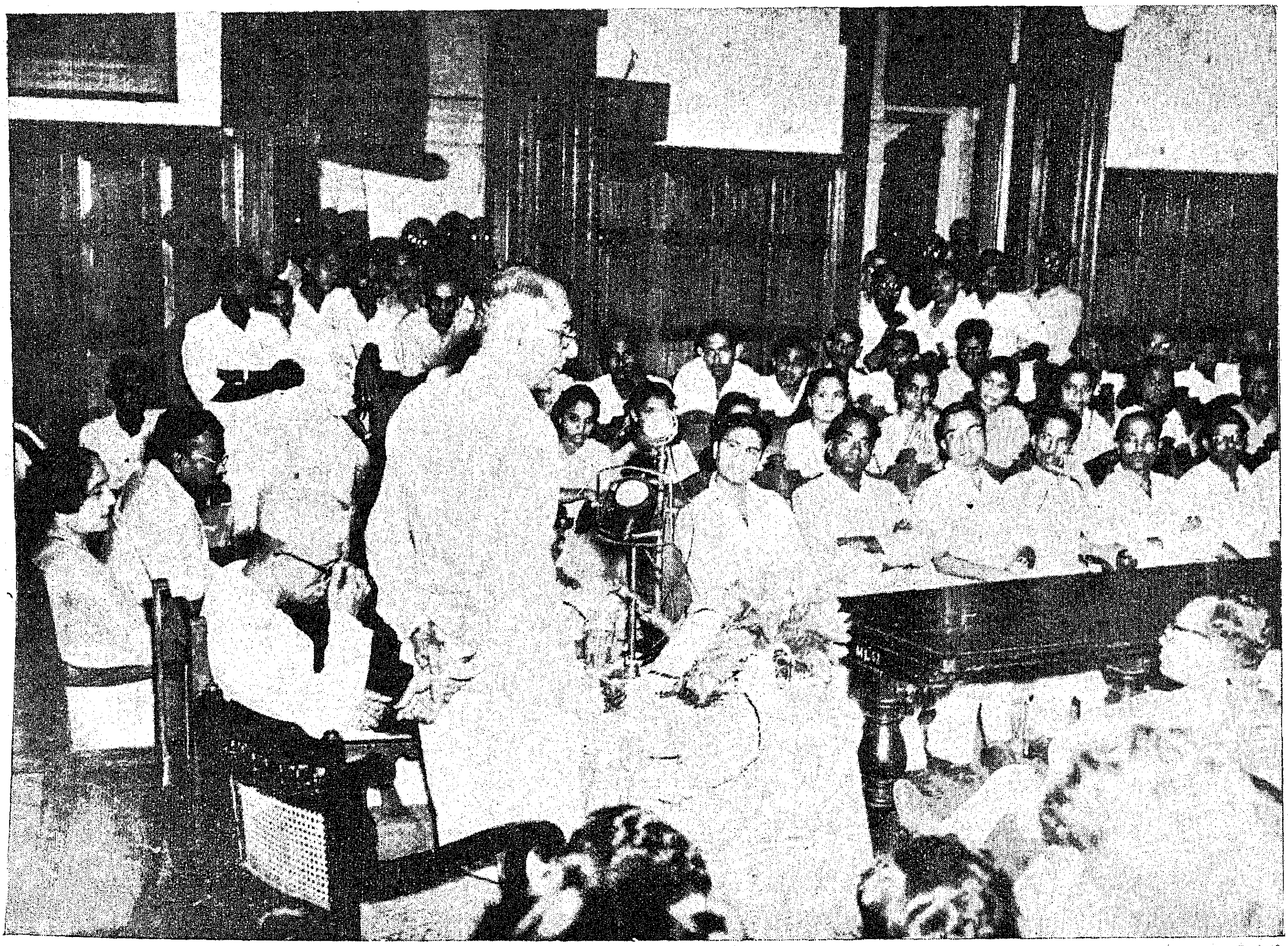
IV. *The Munshi Shield.*—Awarded to the University adjudged to have done the best work in the year—

1950—Viswa-Bharathi University (Bengal).

1951—Andhra University (Andhra).

1952—Andhra University (Andhra).

1953—Annamalai University (Madras).



Sri W. R. S. Sathianathan, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, addressing the meeting of the Secretariat Association held in connection with the Service Week Celebrations.

- AUG 1953

Roads in Malabar District

A major portion of Malabar is mountainous and there is concentration of population in the plains. The proposal is to have a road to each village and every village will be served by a road when the Five-Year Plan is implemented fully.

SRI K. K. NAMBIAR, Chief Engineer (Highways).

Malabar district situated at the west of Madras State stretches along the shores of the Arabian Sea for a distance of 150 miles with its breadth varying from less than five miles in the extreme south to upwards of 70 miles in the middle where Palghat taluk penetrates the line of the ghats. Bounded on the north by the South Kanara district and on the south by the Cochin State, the district has on its eastern borders the western ghats separating it from Coorg, the Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts. The area of the district is 5,844 square miles and its population is 4,758,342 as per 1951 census. The district is divided into nine taluks, viz., Chirakkal, Kottayam, Kurumbranad, Calicut, Wynaad, Ernad, Walluvanad, Ponnani and Palghat.

Western Ghats.

The chief glory of Malabar is the long array of the western ghats which maintain an average elevation of 5,000 feet but occasionally soar up into peaks over 8,000 feet. From the extreme north of the district, they run parallel with the coast at a distance of about 20 miles as far as Vaval Mala or Camel's hump abreast of Calicut and then they turn sharply eastward.

The western ghats famous for its forest wealth runs along the eastern boundary of the district except for the Palghat gap one of the most striking features in the country a complete opening of about 25 miles wide. On either side of this gap tower the giant Nilgiris and Anamalais, overtopping the chain of western ghats by several thousand feet, while through the gap the south-west monsoon carry the pleasant showers to the thirsty plains of Coimbatore. Again it is through this gap the north-east wind blows.

Forest.

Malabar being a hilly district, private and reserved forests including waste and communal lands containing trees and shrubs covers an area of 2,958 square miles consisting of 535 square miles of reserved forests and 1,750 square miles of private forests. The area of private forests actually wodded is about 418·5 square miles and the reserved forests consist of deciduous sub-tropical, evergreen tropical rain forests and deciduous monsoon forests.

Soils.

Except for a narrow belt of arenaceous soil on the shores of the coastal taluks, the soils of plains belong to the red ferruginous series composed of a mixture of clay and river sand. They are classified as red clay, red loam and red sand. Except in Ponnani taluk red loam is the prevailing soil representing about 85 per cent of the total area of the plains. Clay preponderates only in a few portions inundated yearly during the monsoon and in beds of shallow lakes and lagoon of Ponnani. The light sandy soils of the coast are alluvial deposits of sand slightly impregnated with silt found in shores of backwaters and near mouths of the rivers. Laterite, a form of decomposed gneiss used for building and road works is freely available all over the district.

Climate and rainfall.

Generally extremes of heat and cold are unknown in the district. The average maximum temperature is only around 91° in May and the minimum around 70° in December. The average percentage of humidity in the atmosphere is exceedingly high, being 82·5 per cent. The average rainfall is 12 inches with a maximum of 300 inches which is exceeded in the State only in South Kanara district.

Monsoon.

The south-west monsoon breaks early in June with fierce squalls and continuous spells of rain. After the first violent burst, persistent rains set in. The north-east monsoon is in October and is intermittent and of short duration.

Rivers and backwaters.

But for the three rivers, viz., Rampur, Kabani and Bhavani which join Cauvery as tributaries, the rest flow down westward to the Arabian Sea. Many of these rivers flow into the coastal backwaters, which are linked up by artificial canals forming important means of communication. During the south-west monsoon the rivers are in floods for about seven months in a year. The important rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea from north to south are the Valapattanam, Anjarakandi, Mahe, Kottah, Chaliar or Beypore, the Kadalundi and the Ponnani or the Bharathapuzha. Valapattanam river rising in the slopes of Periamala in the north-west corner of the Wynaad, joined before Iritty by two feeder rivers, probably discharges the greatest volume of water into the sea, at Baliapattam. Timber if floated down the river from the ghat crests and boats laden with salt and salt-fish ascend at all times of the years as far as Irikkur to return with rich cargoes of pepper. The mouth of the river which forms into a backwater into which the Kuppam river falls is connected to craks and arms of the Mount Delhi river by the Sultan's canal. The other rivers in Chirakkal taluk are the Kottoor river, the Irikkur, the Vannathi, the Pazhayangadi, the Perumbai, the Kuttikkol and the Kavvayi.

The Anjarakandi and the Mahe rivers draining Kottayam and part of Kurumbranad taluks are navigable only to a few miles from their mouths. The Kottah river flowing in the centre of Kurumbranad taluk is navigatable fcr a long distance is also connected with the inland waterways. The Koropuzha is another river flowing in the southern portion of Kurumbranad taluk.

The important rivers in Wynaad taluk are the Panamarampuzha, the Manantoddy river and the Bavali.

The rivers in Kozhikode taluk are the Kallai, the Elathur river, the Irttulipuzha, Irungipuzha, the Mukkam river and the Beypore river. The Beypore river, being the most important of all these, consists of three branches, viz., the Karumpuzha, the Ponpuzha and the Chalayar and joins the sea at Beypore, 6 miles south of Kozhikode. This river is navigable as far as Mambad village in the interior of Ernad taluk. Large quantities of timber are floated down from the forest to Beypore and thence through the Canolly canals to Kallai close to Calicut Bazaar one of the greatest timber markets of India.

Ponnani river is also known as Bharathapuzha traversing the taluks of Palghat and Ponnani, joins the sea at Ponnani. The Ponnani canal with the backwater of Valiankode which again communicate with those further south is navigable from Tirur town to Trivandrum a distance of over 200 miles. The other rivers in Walluvanad taluk are the Bhavani, the Siruvani, the Kadalundi, the Olipuzha and the Tuthapuzha.

The rivers in Palghat taluk are the Kalpathipuzha, the Yakkarapuzha and the Gayatripuzha.

Thus the rivers and backwaters of the district linked up with some artificial canals serve as means of communication to the many parts in the hilly interior and in the slushy sea-coast where road formation is very difficult and expensive.

Early history of roads.

Tippu Sultan was the pioneer of the roads in the district. Before his time, wheeled traffic was unknown and even track bullocks were not used until comparatively in recent times. " No one travels in these parts " wrote Ibn Batuta in the 14th Century. " Upon beasts of burden; nor is there any horse found except with the King. When however any merchant had to buy or sell goods, they are carried upon the back of men who are always ready to do so for hire." Narrow footpaths running at random through paddy flats without regard to any convenience of travelling took the place of Highways and it was not until Tippu brought his artillery into Malabar that the need of proper roads was felt. He projected and in great part finished an extensive chain of roads that connected all the principal places of Malabar and pervaded the wildests part of the country. He invaded the country both from Mysore by way of the passes through the western ghats and many of the roads converged upon the Tamarasseri and other passes into Wynaad. The Tamarasseri ghat, up to which a steep gun road ran was the meeting place of no less than four roads. Two led by different route from Malapuram and two from Calicut are following more or less the line of the present Mysore road and the other passing through Feroke and Chanthamangalam. The coast road from Beypore to Cranganore (via) Tanur-Chettuvayi was another gun road.

In a hilly district like Malabar, blessed with heavy rainfall, roads require unremitting attention. Tippu's hastily improvised roads which although were cleverly tracked so as to keep on the watersheds and avoid paddy fields were neither wellmade nor properly drained and they soon fail into disrepair. In 1796 a military engineer was deputed to report on the state of the gun roads. The Collector of the district was encouraged to pay special attention to the roads and the proceeds of ferry farms and magisterial fines were utilized for the maintenance of roads and bridges. In North Malabar the sepoy rebellion gave a great impulse to road-making and the interior of Kottayam and Kurumbranad taluks were opened up by Military roads which for the most part still exist. The most important roads then were the coast road and those from Palghat to Kuttiadi (via) Tamarasseri from Kuttiadi to Calicut and from Calicut to Tamarasseri.

During the long period of stagnation, communication was in a state of suspended animation and the roads rapidly deteriorated till 1948. Mr. Canoly reported that there were only two carriage roads in Malabar one from the borders of Coimbatore to the sea and one by the Peria pass from the Mysore Frontier to Cannanore and Tellicherry. The coast road was also generally available though in parts very difficult for carts and there were important bullock tracks up the Perumbadi, Kuttiadi and Tamarasseri ghats. But of the vast number of secondary roads intersecting the district few were useful for wheeled traffic. The deterioration of roads in this period is hardly surprising for in 1831 Government formally renounced all attempts at maintaining them in good order. The " Maramat " department which had charge of them was devoid of professional skill and in fact the Revenue department under another name had only the Military Engineer of Malabar and South Kanara and subsequently the Civil Engineer appointed for those districts to look to for guidance. Under the Collector, the Tahsildars assisted by taluk maistries were the Executive Officers and for a time they were entrusted even with the preparation of estimates. The average expenditure for 25 years from 1826 to 1850 was only Rs. 18,000 against Rs. 30,000 net proceeds from ferries. But in 1810 and 1830 some companies of the Madras Pioneers worked in the district and among others constructed the road from Cannanore to Nedumpoyi (via) Kottayam and Kuthuparamba and the Peria ghat road. But they were officered by men who not only had ary knowledge of Engineering but did not understand even surveying and levelling. The construction of the road from Cannanore to Coorg which was sanctioned in 1848 and completed in three years later was the chief benefit conferred on Malabar by the road department created in 1845 for the maintenance of trunk roads in the Presidency.

The last one century has witnessed an immense extension of roads and great changes in their relative importance. With the advent of railway in Malabar the Walayar-Ponnani road ceased to be the main artery of traffic between the Carnatic and Kerala and with the extension of line to Mangalore the coast road from Calicut to Cannanore had lost much of its former importance. The great highways of the district are the ghat roads, which tap the planting districts of Coorg and Malabar-Wynaad and convey to the

Sea at Tellicherry and Calicut heavy consignments of coffee, pepper and tea. The Calicut-Wynad road which a century ago resembled a staircase formed of huge blocks of stones with very steep gradients was traced afresh in 1858 and the new roads formed between 1860 and 1870 by the Madras Sappers and Miners. In 1846 the total length of roads in Malabar was only 138 miles, whereas at present the total length of roads is 2,206 miles.

The Highways Department was formed on 1st April 1946 and for administrative facilities, the district is divided into two divisions, each under a Divisional Engineer with headquarters at Calicut and Palghat. The jurisdiction of Malabar North Division extends over five revenue taluks, viz., Kozhikode, Kurumbaranad Kottayam, Chirakkal and Wynad and Malabar South Division has for its territorial jurisdiction the four revenue taluks of Ernad, Ponnani, Walluvanad and Palghat. Kozhikode, the District headquarters, is the headquarters of the North Division and Palghat, the taluk headquarters of Palghat is the headquarters of the South Division. There are two regular subdivisions and nine sections in North Division. The subdivision headquarters are at Kozhikode and Cannanore. The section headquarters are at Kozhikode, Badagara, Lakkidi, Kalpetta, Mananthoddy, Tellicherry, Cannanore and Taliparamba. There are three regular subdivisions and 11 sections in the South Division. The subdivision headquarters are at Manjeri, Shoranur and Palghat. The section headquarters are at Malappuram, Manjeri, Nilambur, Perintalmanna, Tirur, Pattambi, Chowghat, Ottapalam, Palghat North, Palghat South and Alathur.

Before the formation of the Highways Department most of the roads were under the control of the Malabar District Board. More than 400 miles of roads including trunk roads and important district roads were taken over by Government and they were under the control of the West Coast Road Division during 1943–46. When the Highways Department was formed in 1946 the roads were reclassified as (i) National Highways, (ii) Provincial Highways (State Highways), (iii) Major District Roads, (iv) Other District roads, and (v) Village roads.

The National Highways are the main roads connecting the States within the Indian Union and these roads are under the control of the respective State Governments. The maintenance cost of such roads are being met by the Union Government. Provincial Highways are the main roads within the State connecting inter-districts and the neighbouring States. Major District Roads are important roads within the districts. Other District Roads are less important roads within the district connecting village roads and important villages to main roads. Village roads are small roads connecting hamlets and villages with the main roads.

The roads now existing in Malabar Ditrict under the different categories are detailed below :—

	Government Roads.	*District Board Roads.*
National Highways.	42	..
Provincial Highways.	338	..
Major District roads.	585	242
Other District roads.	20	375
Village roads ..	..	391
	985	1008

Thus there are 1,993 miles of roads under the control of the Highways Department. In addition to this there are 16 miles of roads under the control of the Public Works Department and 197 miles of roads under that of the municipalities, making the total to 2,206 miles.

The following are the particulars of roads length and expenditure incurred by the Government and district board for the various years since 1949–50.

Lengths of roads and area.

Total mileage—2,206.
Area in square mile—5,844.
Population—47,58,342.
Area served per mile—2·65.
Population per mile of road—2,157.

A major portion of Malabar is mountainous and there is concentration of population in the plains. The proposal is to have a road to each village and every village will be served by a road when the five-year plan proposed is implemented fully.

Road Traffic and improved surfacing.

Traffic in the District is rather very heavy and is on the increase every year, the peak load incurring in the month of April.

	Average traffic intensity in a day 24 hrs.
	TONS.
1950	3,361
1951	4,173
1954	6,882

Owing to climatic conditions especially the heavy rains, road maintenance is a difficult problem in Malabar and during the last few years there has been a phenominal increase in the intensity of traffic particularly in lorry traffic. In comparison with the circumstances, the expenditure per mile is too low. The existing type of roads surface of important roads is not suitable to the present day traffic and the surface has to be improved by cement concreting the very bad portions. Another cause for the rapid deterioration of the road surface is the

	Total length.	*Total expenditure.*	*Maintenance cost per mile.*
		LAKHS.	RS.
Government Roads—			
1949–50	945	23·82	2,521
1950–51	945	27·01	2,858
1951–52	961	27·94	2,908
1952–53	965	29·62	3,070
1953–54	965	28·84	2,988
1954–55	985	30·71	3,112
District Board Roads—			
1949–50	1028	7·94	773
1950–51	1011	6·75	668
1951–52	1027	7·36	717
1952–53	1023	7·85	768
1953–54	1033	5·04	489
1954–55	1088	3·99	396

overloading and high speed lorries. The over loads will have to be checked by erecting weighting machines of selected points. The various types of roads existing in the district are shown below *

Road materials.

The soil is hard except in the sea coast where it is sandy. Granite and laterite metal are available in abundance. Both the varieties are being used on roads. The average lead varies from 1 furlong to 3 miles and in certain cases, the lead ranges from 5 to about 8 miles. No metal is conveyed by rail. The monsoon in the district is heavy for more than four months from June and hence no difficulty is experienced for consolidation work.

Labour.

Sufficient labour is available except skilled labour for granite masonry work which is mostly imported from Coimbatore and Salem Districts.

Departmental Mazdoors.

Minor repairs on roads such as patches, repairs, drain clearance, blinding etc., are being attended to by man mazdoors. They are well organised and turn out useful work. The average is one mazdoor for two miles and one gang consists of 4 to 5 mazdoors.

Avenues.

The roads are rich in avenues and wherever they are found wanting, fresh ones are planted.

Inspection and Travellor's Bungalows.

There are 9 Inspection Bungalows maintained by the Government at the following places, viz., Kuthuparamba, Mattanur, Irrity, Vannakkad, Pudupadi, Lakkidi, Wandoor and kalikavu.

There are 44 Travellers' Bungalows at the following places maintained by the district Boards, Kannoth, Chadamathodu, Manantoddy, Koroth, Taliparamba, Madayi, Vayithiri, Sultans Battery, Tharavana, Tamarassery, Badagara, Payyoll, Nadapuram, Kuttiadi, Quilandy, Panangad, Peruvayal, Perambra, Trithala, Chowghat, Kuttipuram, Pattambi, Ottapalam, Koduvayur, Kollengode, Alathur, Vadakkencherry, Kondoth, Manjeri, Areacode Nilambur, Edakkara, Panidcad, Tiruangadi, Perintalmanna, Cheplassery, Karuvarakundu, Mannarghat, Thuppanad, Pulamanthodu, Tirur, Ponnani, Valapad, Vaikathur.

Ferries.

There are large number of rivers and rivulets which are in floods from June to September. There is also the canal system known as "Canolly-canal" connecting Badagara in Kurumbaranad taluk and Cochin running through Kurumbaranad, Kozhikode and Ponnani taluks. There is also another canal called "Sultans Canal" connecting Payyanur the border town of Malabar district and Taliparamba. Country boats and motor boats are in service in plenty for conveyance of passengers and cargo along the rivers and canals.

Almost all roads are intercepted by rivers and very important crossings are bridged. In other cases continuity of traffic is maintained by ferries. For transport of vehicles on important roads jangadams are provided. There are lot of ferries in the district of which 11 are managed by Government and the rest by the District Board. The right of collecting tolls at these ferries is auctioned every year. The average revenue to Government from the 11 ferries will be about Rs. 77,000.

Activities of the Highways Department since its formation.

Since the formation of Highways Department in 1946, 8 miles and 5 furlongs of Provincial Highways, 2 miles of major district roads, 9 miles of other district roads and 99 miles of village roads have been formed. 12 miles of roads have been cement concreted and 269 miles newly black topped. 121 miles of earthern roads have been newly metalled. In addition to this many roads have been widened and many bridges and culverts reconstructed under original works. The Chirakkal taluk was the most under developed area and therefore most of the village roads referred to above were formed there and interior villages of Chirakkal taluk have now been connected with roads.

	Cement concrete.	Black top.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.
*Government	12	268	705	..	985
District Board	..	1	588	419	1008
Municipality	4	16	80	97	197
P.W.D.	..	1	15	..	16
				Total ..	2206

Eleven major bridges costing Rs. 166 lakhs have been completed. The railway bridge at Baliapatam has been converted into a road rail bridge at a cost of about 6 lakhs. A bye-pass road to Calicut-Cannanore road near Mahe converting the existing railway bridge to road-rail bridge has also been formed.

Construction of bridges over Srikantapuram river, Theruvath Kadavu, Panamaram, Perumbai and Kuppam, all costing Rs. 26 lakhs are in progress. Three special sub-divisions have been formed to supervise these works.

At present the entire traffic from Calicut, the district headquarters to any point in South Malabar has to pass through the bridge at Kallai and Feroke. This bottleneck causes great congestion and strain to the Madras Calicut road, Calicut Vayitri Gudalur road and Calicut Cannanore road. Therefore it is proposed to have a diversion route connecting Kunnamangalam and Manjeri via. Mokkam and Arecode. The traffic from Mysore and Wynad to south Malabar can be diverted through this route and the under developed villages in the interior part can also be improved. This scheme will cost about Rs. 16·5 lakhs and 2 bridges at Chethukadavu and Mokkam will be constructed. The detailed investigation of the scheme is over and the works are expected to be taken up shortly under the schemes for development of Inter-State roads, etc., sponsored by the Government of India.

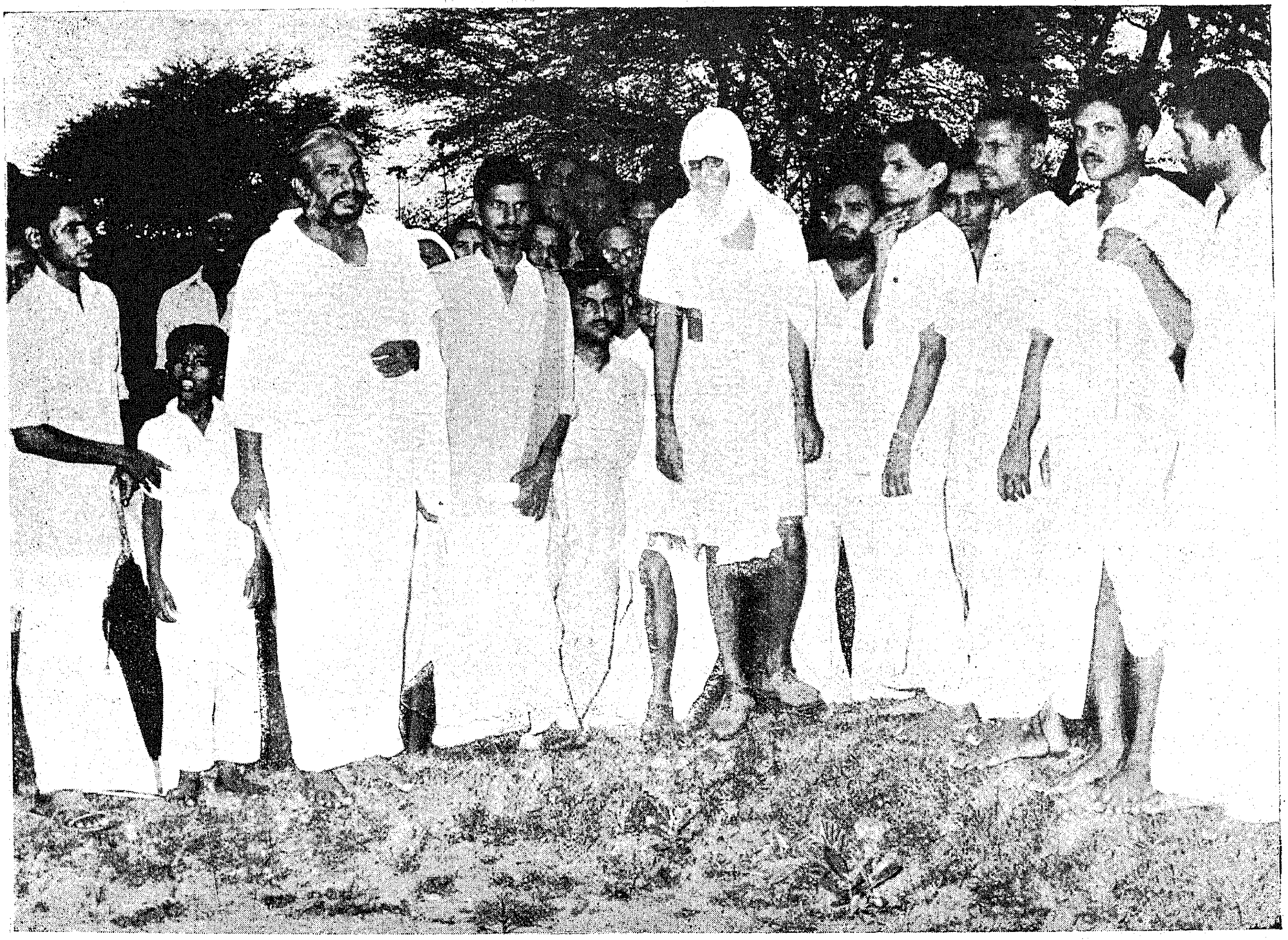
In the first five-year plan, Government works costing Rs. 61·33 lakhs and District board works costing Rs. 24·01 lakhs were included. The works are construction of bridges, formation of new roads, etc. Out of this Government works costing Rs. 34·73 lakhs

were completed. An amount of Rs. 10·22 lakhs has been incurred on the works in progress.

In the Second Five-Year Plan an expenditure target of Rs. 8·5 crores for the Madras State for the development of roads except National Highways is proposed. But the state has proposed works for nearly 14·33 crores excluding tools and plants and on that basis, 72·975 lakhs have been allotted for the state Highways and another 72·975 lakhs for the district board roads in this district. The proposal is to construct bridges at important unbridged river crossings, improvement to the existing roads and formation of new village roads. In addition to the above, it is proposed to develop the existing road from Cape Comorin to Bombay (West Coast Road). The Government of India have agreed to meet the full expenditure for the development of this road. A new division has been formed for this work with its headquarters at Kozhikode. Detailed estimates for widening the existing roads to 32 feet width, widening and reconstructing the existing narrow culverts and weak bridges, improved surfacing, etc., are coming to a close and some of the items are being taken up for execution.

Since the formation of the Highways Department, communication facilities in the District have considerably improved. When the Second Five-Year Plan under finalisation is completed, Malabar will have a good net work of roads with almost all major river crossings bridged, for its better communication for the easy and economic transport of pepper, coconut, arecanut, timber tapioca, coffee and tea etc., which are in abundance in the district.

LAND TO THE LANDLESS—THE SAINT ON THE MARCH



In the Course of his *Padayatra* Vinobaji reached Vayalur, a village in Chingleput District. The local Bhoodan workers accorded him an enthusiastic reception.

-AUG 1956

The Working of Neera Parlour—1956

Of the various attempts made to ameliorate the condition of ex-tappers thrown out of employment on account of the introduction of prohibition the most popular was to organize them into jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies. The members of the societies were issued licences for tapping sweet juice and for converting the same into jaggery. The Kandamanagar and Nallankuppam Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies were formed in the City of Madras under such Prohibition Amelioration Scheme and their members were issued licences for tapping sweet juice and converting the same into jaggery. The members complained that the production of jaggery was uneconomical owing to the high cost of fuel prevailing in the City and wanted the concession to sell the juice as *neera* under the supervision of Government staff. A scheme was formulated for running mobile *neera* parlours in the City of Madras with the juice produced by the members of the two societies and the aid of jeep and staff provided by Government on no profit or no loss basis to Government. The proposals were sanctioned by Government and implemented every year from 1951. Similar proposals were drawn for running the mobile *neera* parlour in 1956 under the auspices of the same two societies. In addition to the mobile *neera* parlour Government suggested the opening of a stationary *neera* parlour in the premises of the Madras Legislative Assembly during the Budget Session in 1956. Proposals were therefore submitted to Government to sanction the opening of the stationary *neera* parlour in the Madras Legislative Assembly premises. Government sanctioned these proposals and placed a sum of Rs. 9,650 at the disposal of the Special Development Officer, Madras, to meet the expenditure in running the scheme. They also permitted the free services of the Senior Inspector under the Special Development Officer and one Palm Gur Instructor and other equipment including the jeep for running the stationary and mobile parlours in 1956. Sixteen licences were issued to the members of the Kandamanagar Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society and 21 licences were issued to the members of the Nallankuppam Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society for tapping sweet juice and to supply the same for running the two *neera* parlours in 1956. The Assistant Secretary of the Madras Legislative Secretariat and the Comptroller of the Governor's establishment were kind enough to lend free of rent the tent fixed in the Government House Estate compound very near the Madras Legislative Assembly Building. The Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, Government House Estate arranged for closing the sides of the tent with bamboo trellis. The Special Armed Police, Red Hills, fitted side walls lent by the Comptroller of the Governor's Household. The tent was decorated, a board painted ' Neera Parlour ' was put up and the stationary parlour was commenced on 13th March 1956. The mobile parlour was commenced on the next day.

The following staff were appointed to run the *neera* parlours :—

Assembly Neera Parlour (Stationary):

Server on Rs. 45 per mensem.	1
Cleaner on Rs. 45 per mensem.	1
Watchman on Rs. 45 per mensem.	1

Mobile Neera Parlour—

Clerk on Rs. 60 per mensem ..	1
Servers on Rs. 45 per mensem.	2
Cleaner on Rs. 30 per mensem.	1

In order to keep the *neera* cool and free from fermentation the ice chambers of the *neera* containers both mobile and Stationary were filled with ice and salt in layers and the *neera* was periodically tested with B.T.B. papers to maintain in 8 P.H. Lime was also added to the *neera* whenever required to maintain 8 P.H. The sale in the Assembly and the mobile *neera* parlours commenced at about 8-30 a.m. The mobile *neera* parlour conducted sales at Chintadripet, Ripon Buildings, Mint Bus Stand, Seven Wells Market and the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills.

area by moving the *neera* to these places with the aid of the jeep and trailor till the entire stock was sold.

The *neera* was purchased from the members of the two jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies at Re. 0–2–6 per Madras measure and sold in retail at Re. 0–0–9 per one ollock or Re. 0–1–3 per quarter measure. In addition to the sale of *neera* in the Assembly parlour ice cream was also prepared out of *neera* by the Palm Gur Instructor and sold. There was generally demand for ice cream after the sale of *neera* was over. The Assembly *neera* parlour was wound up on 6th April 1956 with the closing of the budget session of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the staff employed for the parlour were also disbanded. The entire production was then sold through the mobile parlour and one more cleaner was appointed. On 31st May 1956, the production of juice by the members of both the Kandamanagar and Nallankuppam Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative societies fell below 150 Madras measures per day and the staff appointed for the mobile parlour was reduced by one server and one cleaner. On 4th June 1956 the production fell below 80 Madras measures per day and the running of the mobile parlour was not self supporting. The entire mobile *neera* parlour staff was disbanded and the running of the parlour too was stopped from 5th June 1956 giving due intimation to the members.

Sweet fresh Neera is being poured into clean pots.

During the period from 14th March to 4th June 1956 Kandamanagar and Nallankuppam Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies supplied *neera* as shown below.

Society.	*Quantity supplied in measures.*	*Cost.* RS.	A.	P.
Kandamanagar Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society.	7,990	1,248	7	0
Nallankuppam Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Society.	5,646	882	3	0
Total ..	13,636	2,130	10	0

Straight from the palm grove Neera is collected from the ex-tappers.

Twenty-one Madras measures were utilized for the preparing of ice cream. At the Assembly parlour 1,890 Madras measures of *neera* were sold for Rs. 615–9–0. Ice cream to the value of Rs. 92–5–0 was also sold there. 3,192 persons took ollock cups of *neera*. 5,964 persons took the greater measures cups of neera and 388 persons had ice cream at the Assembly parlour. The Hon'ble Chief Minister and other Ministers, Members of the Assembly and the public who visited the Assembly very often took *neera in the Assembly parlour and appreciated it as a delicious* drink during the scorching summer.

(*Continued on page* 32)

-- JUL 1956 --

More 'Power' for the People

A Running Commentary on Rural Electrification

Modern life and civilisation are becoming increasingly dependent on the use of electricity. The extent of power development in a country is one of the principal means of estimating its economic development and the standard of living attained by its people. Western countries are far ahead of us in the use of electricity for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes. The per capita consumption of electricity in the economically developed countries of Europe is of the order of 2000 to 4000 units as against 25 units in India to-day. Power development forms an important part of our National Plan. The total installed capacity of power generating plants was 2·3 million KW at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan period. It has increased to 3·5 million KW in the course of five years. The per capita consumption of electricity has risen from 14 to 25 units. The installed capacity is expected to rise to 6·8 million KW by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period and the per capita consumption will increase from 25 to 50 units. We have a long way to go to reach the standard attained in Western countries.

Effective means to Employment.

The development of electricity in India has so far been mainly urban. More than 80 per cent of the energy generated in this country is utilised in the six industrial cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Ahmedabad and Delhi. Over 80 per cent of the total population in India live in rural areas and great majority of them belong to the agricultural classes. If we are to raise the standard of living of the common man we must develop agriculture and rural industries and provide greater opportunities for gainful employment. Electricity provides one of the effective means for this purpose. In Western countries, most of the rural population are provided with electric power and agricultural purposes consume a great portion of the energy supplied. The success of Japan's industrialisation is due to the availability of cheap electricity throughout the country. Rural electrification is considered quite necessary to bring about a balanced development of our country's economy. During the Second Five-Year Plan period, electric supply will be extended to the smaller towns and also to an increasing number of villages which lie in proximity to the grid lines.

Power-development in Madras State.

The development of power resources has been a notable feature in the recent history of the Madras State. The installed generating capacity has increased from 156,000 KW to 256,500 KW in the last five years. In the matter of electricity supply, Madras State stands next to Bombay and West Bengal. Madras State has been foremost in the extension of electricity to rural areas. 3,500 villages have been so far electrified in this State. The target under the Second Five-Year Plan is to electrify 500 villages in each year. The most popular use of electricity in the village is for agriculture by means of electrically driven pumpsets for lifting water. 33,000 pumpsets are now using power. 30,000 more agricultural pumpsets are expected to be worked by power within the next five years. [*Excerpts from the speech delivered by Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Health, on the occasion of the switching on ceremony of the Jog Power Supply to South Kanara.*]

New Villages electrified during May 1956

Serial number and village.	*Taluk.*	*District.*
Pykara Electricity System.		
1. Attuboil	Ootacamund	Nilgiris.
2. Naranapuram	Periakulam	Madurai.
3. Quilandi	Kurumbranad	Malabar.
4. Kuthumudi	Ootacamund	Nilgiris.
5. Kurukupalayam	Palladam	Coimbatore.
6. Anathapuram	Palladam	Coimbatore.
7. Royarpalayam	Palladam	Coimbatore.
8. Ponmudi	Erode	Coimbatore.
9. Sakkaraigoundenpalayam	Erode	Coimbatore.
10. Velarupalayam	Erode	Coimbatore.
11. Pudupalayam	Erode	Coimbatore.
12. Itchikattur	Erode	Coimbatore.
13. Senjeripalayam	Erode	Coimbatore.
14. Manupalayam	Dharapuram	Coimbatore.
15. Kallivalasu	Dharapuram	Coimbatore.
Mettur Electricity System.		
1. Old Jolarpet	Tirupattur	North Arcot.
2. Vakkanampatti	Tirupattur	North Arcot.
3. Karkur	Gudiyatham	North Arcot.
4. Pudur-Chengam	Chengam	North Arcot.
5. Sohanur	Krishnagiri	Salem.

Serial number and village.	*Taluk.*	*District.*
Papanasam Electricity System.		
1. Petmanagaram	Srivaikundam	Tirunelveli.
2. Koilandanoor	Tenkasi	Tirunelveli.
3. Kallampuli	Tenkasi	Tirunelveli.
4. Levanjipuram	Nanguneri	Tirunelveli.
5. Kailasapuram	Nanguneri	Tirunelveli.
6. Rajakrishnapuram	Nanguneri	Tirunelveli.
7. Todampatty (Peria)	Sattur	Ramanathapuram.
8. Chinna Todampatty	Sattur	Ramanathapuram.
9. Pamban	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram.
10. Thangachimadam	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram.
11. Karungulam	Nanguneri	Tirunelveli.
12. Parappadi	Nanguneri	Tirunelveli.
13. Veppankulam	Nanguneri	Tirunelveli.
14. Thamaraikulam	Nanguneri	Tirunelveli.
15. Karisalkulam	Nanguneri	Tirunelveli.
16. Karisalvilai	Nanguneri	Tirunelveli.
17. Pallappatti	Nilakkottai	Madurai.
18. Kavundampatty	Nilakkottai	Madurai.
19. Ramachittayapatti	Nilakkottai	Madurai.
20. Sandalapuram	Nilakkottai	Madurai.
21. Authur	Tiruchendur	Tirunelveli.
22. Mela Authur	Tiruchendur	Tirunelveli.
23. Sirukulam	Sattur	Ramanathapuram.
24. Natham	Melur	Madurai.
Madras Electricity System.		
1. Hanumanthapuram	Tiruvellore	Chingleput.
2. Kilacheri	Madurantakam	Chingleput.
3. Kottakuppam	Tiruvallur	Chingleput.
4. Maruderi	Madurantakam	Chingleput.
5. Melpakkam	Tiruvallur	Chingleput.
6. Mettupalayam	Sriperumbudur	Chingleput.
7. Musaravakkam	Kanchi	Chingleput.
8. Nemilicheri	Sriperumbudur	Chingleput.
9. Palappur	Madurantakam	Chingleput.
10. Perungavoor	Ponneri	Chingleput.
11. Porur	Madurantakam	Chingleput.
12. Pukkathurai	Madurantakam	Chingleput.
13. Putlur	Tiruvallur	Chingleput.
14. Ramareddipalayam	Ponneri	Chingleput.
15. Sadayankuppam	Saidapet	Chingleput.
16. Seemapuram	Ponneri	Chingleput.
17. Sevvapet	Tiruvellore	Chingleput.
18. Sothupakkam	Saidapet	Chingleput.
19. Tandarai	Sriperumbudur	Chingleput.
20. Thiruvanaikoil	Kanchi	Chingleput.
21. Vallapakkam	Tiruvellore	Chingleput.
22. Vasalai	Madurantakam.	Chingleput.

(*Continued from page* 14)

in 1956–57. Of these, one had already been started at Utiramerur and yours is the second Bank that is being started today. With the starting of your Bank, all the 12 large-sized societies proposed to be formed under the pilot scheme sanctioned by the Government in the six districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Ramanathapuram, and Tirunelveli have begun to function. Those which have begun to work already have made good headway as their transactions will indicate. The Government will give subsidy to the societies towards the cost of the employment of staff and they will also give financial assistance for the construction of godowns at a cost of Rs. 15,000 each. The Government will also invest share-capital of Rs. 10,000 in each of these large-sized societies, such share-capital being invested through the financing Banks concerned. With these arrangements, the large-sized societies or the agricultural banks as they are named in this State, will derive great strength and cater to the needs of the people.

Since the primary objective of such an agricultural bank is to serve the credit needs of the agriculturists, it is necessary that survey should be made of the needs of all the families in the area of your Bank. Every family should become a member of the Bank and it should be the objective of the Bank to supply the credit needed by all the members for cultivation on their lands. The members to whom the loans are given should enter into an agreement with the Bank that they will sell their produce through the nearest marketing society.

The integration of credit with marketing is the essence of the scheme and this integration cannot be brought about unless the agricultural bank and the marketing society work in close unison. The agricultural banks should serve not only as suppliers of credit but also endeavour to tap local deposits. Members and others should be persuaded to deposit money and they should be encouraged to practise thrift.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, it is proposed to cover 75 per cent of the villages, serve 50 per cent of the rural population and meet 21 per cent of their credit requirements. In Chingleput district the percentage of villages covered is 60, the percentage of population served is 18·7 and the loans issued amount to Rs. 20 lakhs per annum. More villages and families will have to be brought within the co-operative fold."

The Superintending Engineer (Distribution), Madras Electricity System has since reported that the following three villages were electrified during April, 1956 :—

Vaisavankuppam, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district—12th May 1956.

Naduveerambakkam, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district—12th April 1956.

Thirurkundalam, Sriperumbudur taluk, Chingleput district—24th April 1956.

The number of villages electrified in the Madras Electricity System will therefore be 21 and the total number of villages electrified will be 78.

The Employees' Provident Funds Act (Scheme)

Extension to Additional Industries

SRI J. SUBBUSWAMY, M.A., BAR.-AT-LAW, I.A.S.

Introduction

I am speaking to you soon after the extension of the Employees' Provident Funds Act and Scheme to the additional industries. The Government of India Notifications issued on 4th July 1956 state that on 31st July 1956, the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, will come into force for the following industries, namely Matches with certain limitations, Edible Oils and Fats, Sugar, Rubber and Rubber Products, Electricity including generation, transmission and distribution thereof, Tea, Printing within certain specific limits, Glass with certain limitations, Stoneware Pipes, Sanitary Wares, Electrical Porcelain insulators of high and low tension, Refractories and Tiles.

Background

To appreciate fully the present extension of the Scheme, it is necessary to delve slightly into the past. It was in 1925 that the provident funds of certain private concerns were first regulated, but with a limited scope. Though as early as 1929 the Royal Commission on Labour conceded that industrial workers had need for a provident fund, it was possible only in 1948, after a careful consideration of the pros and cons, to institute a full fledged scheme for the Coal Mines. From that year, this concept of providing provident fund benefits for industrial workers never looked back, and with developments this culminated in the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, and in its wake the Scheme of 1952. Certain defects in the Scheme were remedied in 1953, and now the Act and Scheme have been amended to include the additional industries. To complete the picture it may be added that further improvements are under consideration, thereby proving that Government are receptive to modern ideas and that the Act and Scheme are dynamic.

The main objects

The main object of the Act and the Scheme is to make a provision for the industrial workers in the nature of a retirement-*cum*-invalidation benefit. Incidentally the migratory character of labour is checked to some extent and the final payment made to the industrial worker when he ceases to be employed is also intended to provide him with some compensation against unemployment. The Scheme contemplates the payment of accumulations to the nominee or the heirs of the industrial worker and thus is intended to support the bereaved family.

In cases of death, migration for permanent settlement abroad, retirement on attaining the age of 55 years, permanent medical invalidation and on suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy, full accumulations in the Fund are paid immediately. In certain other deserving cases such as mass retrenchment or serious illness, also immediate payments are made on the special sanction of Government. In all other cases full payment of employer's contribution are made after a continuous membership of 20 years. But in cases where the industrial worker chooses to resign, etc.) before the expiry of the 20 years period, graded deductions of the employer's share of contributions are made. A waiting period of three months, is prescribed before final payments are made normally as this would provide an incentive for an industrial worker to seek suitable alternative employment and to prevent the frittering away of accumulations during short period of unemployment.

To whom applicable

The Act is not applicable to any factory belonging to a Government or a local body or to any other factory unless three years have elapsed from its first establishment and even then only if it employs 50 or more industrial workers at the relevant time. The Scheme is not applicable to contractual labour, to an apprentice, to an employee, generally, whose basic wages at the relevant time exceed Rs. 300 per mensem, to any employee exempted under section 17 of the Act, to any person, who by a declaration has opted for a provident fund under the rules, or to an employee who has had his accounts finally settled. The Act and the Scheme apply to every other employee who has completed one year of continuous service in the factory, that is to say, continuous work for 240 days in a period of twelve calendar months.

Its machinery

The Fund vests in and is administered by the Central Board of Trustees at the Centre and the Regional Committees to be replaced by State Boards, at the State level. The Central Board of Trustees and the Regional Committees are tripartite in character containing an equal number of members representing the Government, the employers' and the employees' organizations.

The Chairman of the Central Board and of the Regional Committees are nominated by the Central Government from the officials dealing with this subject. The Central Provident Fund Commissioner at Delhi and the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners at the Regional level are the Secretaries and Executive Officers of the Central Board and the Regional Committees respectively. The Regional Committees are linked to the Central Board which again is linked on to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.

Its administration

Each Regional office has its complement of Gazetted Officers for the Accounts and for the Enforcement branches and an expanding field staff for inspecting factories, clarifying doubts and implementing the provisions of the Act and the Scheme, on the spot. General Administration of the organization is carried on by means of prescribed forms and periodical returns on due dates, remittances of contributions, administration and inspection charges by the factories within the stated time and check and scrutiny at the Regional office. Excepting the Accounts Officer who stays at headquarters, the Provident Fund Inspectors and the Regional Commissioners tour in their areas and thus co-ordinate the implementation of the Act and the Scheme.

Benefits for the Employee

The benefits conferred by the Act and the Scheme are many. By having to pay a sum equivalent to 6¼ per cent of the pay and dearness allowance by every member, a spirit of thrift is unconsciously infused in the industrial worker. At the same time a provision against old age is assured. As the investments are in Central Government securities, the funds are kept not only safe but are only used to finance Plan projects. The accumulations of a member in the Fund have been statutorily declared not attachable by any debtor under any decree or order of Court thereby preserving them inviolate for the worker. As the entire employer's contribution is refundable to the member after 20 years of membership in the Fund, an incentive is created in the worker member to continue in service and thus earn his legitimate reward at the end of a continued and satisfactory period of service. The tendency to migrate from one employer to another and even from one industry to another is indirectly checked and thus the worker is relieved of anxiety and enjoys a sense of security. Interest is declared each year on the accumulations of the members and this is another element which encourages members leaving their accumulations in the fund and not withdrawing them too hastily. As withdrawals from accumulations in the Fund are permitted under certain safeguards for the payment of life insurance premia, the industrial worker enjoys a double advantage in making provision for his old age, for he both saves and insures himself.

Benefits for the Employer

The advantages derived from the institution of the provident fund by the employer are equally substantial. The migratory character of labour, which is one of the most important causes of a poor turnover in factories and a constant head-ache to the employers is minimised and a larger output at an economical cost is ensured. The continued availability of trained workers adds to the efficiency and the quality of production. As under paragraph 71 of the Scheme, the employers and managements can recommend forfeiture of their own contributions for the current year and for two more years immediately preceding the current year in cases of grave misconduct on the part of the industrial workers, this has a chastening effect on the behaviour of industrial labour in general and thus in some measure minimises strikes and industrial unrest.

General advantages

Even apart from the benefits conferred by the Fund on the employee and the employer the country as a whole has benefited because of the feeling of oneness which has been generated by this contributory provident fund wherein the employee and the employer contribute in equal measure. This has helped to create in the worker an interest in the employer and the feeling that he has a stake in the industry. In the same way the outlook of the employer towards labour is gradually changing and the desire now is not so much to exploit labour but to work in partnership with labour for the stabilisation of industry and for the advancement of the country. This same spirit, it is hoped, will ripen into a feeling that "everyone is a partner in building up this New India", to quote the words of our Prime Minister.

Responsibilities of the Employee

It is inevitable that every such progressive social legislation implies certain duties and responsibilities to be borne by the employees and the employers. The employee in the additional industries has to get himself accustomed to the deductions made from his wages and dearness allowance to the extent of one anna in the rupee. At the time of the implementation of the Act and the Scheme to the additional industries, the workers in these industries, should give accurate information to the managements of the factories and to the officers of the provident fund organization regarding their wages and dearness allowance, their previous membership in the Fund through any other factory, their previous account number, and such other important and necessary details. All workers affected by the covering of the additional industries should fill in correctly and properly 'Nomination Forms', which alone will ensure that the benefits acquired by them in the Fund are duly passed on to their nominees and heirs. The workers while being reasonably vigilant regarding their rights and benefits, acquired by them under the present expansion, should also cultivate the correct attitude having their doubts clarified in the proper manner, namely through their employers.

Duties and responsibilities of the Employees

The Act and the Scheme throw a fairly onerous responsibility on the employers because the whole administration of the Fund at the factory level is carried on through the employers. A statutory duty is cast on the employers for correctly preparing and furnishing the necessary data in the prescribed forms and returns on due dates to the appropriate provident fund authorities. In the case of existing provident funds, it is the responsibility of the employer to transfer the present accumulations to the Employees' Provident Fund. 'Nomination Forms' have a special importance in this context, as they are original documents equivalent to a will bequeathing the savings of workers and the responsibility of correctly obtaining information from the workers and forwarding these completed 'Nomination Forms' to the Regional offices rest with the employers. It is needless to add that the employers should pay in their share of the contributions as well as their administration or inspection charges, as the case may be, regularly on the due dates. The legal maxim that "Ignorance of Law is no excuse", applies with equal force to the Act and Scheme, and factories are reminded that those who are eligible are obliged to come into the Fund, under pain of penal action and the payment of substantial damages. Exemptions from the Scheme are generally considered on the basis of the quantum of benefits at present obtaining in the factories being equally if not more beneficial to the workers. Hence it is up to the factory managements to obtain full information regarding exemptions and complete the filling in of all forms and the furnishing of full data so as to facilitate the grant of exemption without undue delay.

A few facts and figures

A few necessary facts and figures are given mainly to bring out the enormity of the task which awaits us. Even at present for the six prescribed industries, coverage has been given to over 16 lakhs of employees working in about 2,200 factories at the All-India level. With the inclusion of the 13 industries with effect from July 31, 1956, the coverage is expected to be extended to about 4 more lakhs of workers working in 1,400 factories in the country. The position in the Madras Region just prior to the extension of the Scheme to the 13 industries was that about 140,000 workers were covered, spread over 256 factories. The extension of the Act and the Scheme to the 13 additional industries is expected to provide coverage for an additional 45,000 workers employed in about 250 factories. The above figures do not include the 2,700 employees who are anticipated to be covered in 22 newspaper establishments by the extension of the Act and the Scheme to the newspaper industry.

To whom to go to for information

It is necessary that such a beneficial piece of legislation and the extension thereof should be implemented promptly, efficiently and as smoothly as possible. When so many workers belonging to so many different industries come for the first time within the scope of the Act and the Scheme, it is obvious that many questions may arise for decision and many doubts may have to be clarified, and this would be especially true of a legislation of this magnitude where so much is left at the initial stage to the workers and to their employers. The State Government have kindly issued orders directing the revenue staff and the staff of the Labour and the Factories Departments to render every assistance in the smooth implementation of the Scheme. The Regional office at No. 111, Mount Road, Teynampet Cathedral P.O., Madras, Telephone No. 86884, will always be at the service of any one who wishes to obtain more information in this regard. The Provident Fund Inspectors at No. 10/4, Sambandam Mudaliar Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore, with Telephone No. Coimbatore, 1006, and at No. 28, Panagal Road, Tallakulam P.O., Madurai, can also be contacted for such information.

Conclusion

I have traced the origin of the Employees Provident Fund Act and the Scheme, enumerated its benefits and advantages to all parties, and also emphasised the care and thought that have been bestowed in the matter of extending the Act and the Scheme to the 13 additional industries. It is really a tribute to the successful administration of the Scheme in the existing industries, that there has been such a steady demand from all quarters and from all interests for the expansion of the Act and the Scheme to cover additional industries. The cause is a lofty and worthy one, because we cannot afford to disregard the industrial workers and their claim for consideration in their old age, for after all they have given the best part of their lives in helping to increase production in the cause of the country. It is a truism to state that even the best legislation in the world requires the co-operation of all concerned to make it a success. Hence in the interest of the industrial workers, of the industrial advancement of the country and on behalf of the Board of Trustees, on practically the eve of the inauguration of the Scheme to the additional industries, I request the co-operation of the employers and the employees' organizations, of the officers and staff of the managements of the concerned factories, and indeed of each industrial worker affected, in implementing the Scheme to the additional industries and thereafter in working it smoothly.

(By Courtesy All-India Radio, Madras.)

A.I.R. Thiruchi—Rural Programmes for August

Wednesday, 1st August 1956—
- Eye-diseases—Discussion.
- Kaichilambu Kacheri.
- Araichi Kudam (The latest in research)—Discussion on subjects of interest and use to farmers.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 2nd August 1956—
- Farm Forum: Discussion.
- Amma Mandapa Padithurai—Feature.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 3rd August 1956—
- Ani Alankaram (3) Pasi Pavalam—Musical Serial.
- The Village Welfare Association—Discussion.
- Grama Padasalaiyil (5) Naladiar—Exposition.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 4th August 1956—
- Villinai Otha Puruvam—Song.
- The Adult Literacy Class: Tirukkural—Oppuravarithal (Kural Nos. 211 and 212).
- Chittira Vimanam—Song.
- Talk in Tamil arranged by the Director of Community Development, Government of Madras.
- Weekly review of market rates.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Sunday, 5th August 1956—
- Kashmir Fruits: Discussion.
- Grama Kalakshepa Mandapathil: 'Buddha Piran'—Musical discourse.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 6th August 1956—
- Grama Nataka Sabhaiyil: Santhanathevan Kathai: Play by 'Maran'.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 7th August 1956—
- Farm Forum: Discussion.
- Gnana Chuvadi: Isai Nigazhchi.
- Kathirundavan: Play.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Wednesday, 8th August 1956—
- Listeners' Letters.
- Poocharam: Songs on Lord Buddha.
- Gramappattum Katchiyum.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 9th August 1956—
- Farm Forum: Discussion.
- Folk Ballad: Chinnathambi.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 10th August 1956—
- Telkadi Marundu: Play.
- Irulil Oli—Serial feature on Gandhiji's life by 'Turaivan.'
- Namadu Dittam (3) Irrigation: Discussion.
- Market rates and water level readings; Topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 11th August 1956—
- Ulagodu Samamena—Song.
- The Adult Literacy Class: Tirukkural—Oppuravarithal (Kural Nos. 213 and 214).
- Kannikaveri—Song.
- Radio Interview—Karnam: Beti.
- Weekly review of market rates.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Sunday, 12th August 1956—
- Useful Weeds: Discussion.
- Varna Mettu—Folk tunes.
- Gramathu Machan (3) Serial Sketch.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 13th August 1956—
- Good Variety of Fish: Discussion.
- Folk Art: Dummy Horse Dance by S. Ramachandra Rao and Party.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Tuesday, 14th August 1956—
- Farm Forum: Discussion.
- Folk Songs.
- Pookkara Ponnan (4) Vadikkai Karargal Maddiyil—Serial Sketch by 'Sukhi'.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Wednesday, 15th August 1956—
- Gramathil Sudantiram: Programme recorded at a village.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Thursday, 16th August 1956—
- Farm Forum: Discussion.
- Folk Ballad: Katta Bomman Kadai.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Friday, 17th August 1956—
- Tyaga Jyothi: Feature.
- Tudippadalgal.
- Kamalathin Kanavan: Play.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Saturday, 18th August 1956—
- Oorukkellam: Song.
- The Adult Literacy Class: Tirukkural—Oppuravarithal (Kural Nos. 215 and 216).
- Kovil Muzhudum Kanden: Song.
- 'The role of co-operatives in the National Extension Service and Community Project Schemes'—Talk in Tamil arranged by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Madras.
- Weekly review of market rates.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Sunday, 19th August 1956—
- Bee-keeping: Discussion.
- Varna Mettu: Folk tunes.
- Ezhuthukkara Ekambaram—Serial Sketch by N. Vasudev.
- Market rates and water level readings; topical discussion; weather report.

Monday, 20th August 1956—
- Guinea-worm in Cattle: Discussion.
- Folk Art: Oyilattam.

Market rates and water level readings ; topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 21st August 1956—
Farm Forum : Discussion.
Gnana Chuvadi : Isai Nigazhchi.
Family Planning : Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings ; topical discussion ; weather report.

Wednesday, 22nd August 1956—
Listeners' Letters.
Poocharam : Songs on Lord Buddha.
Pulluruvi (2) Suthadi—Serial Sketch by 'Maran'.
Market rates and water level readings ; topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 23rd August 1956—
Farm Forum : Discussion.
Folk Ballad : Sudalai Madan.
Market rates and water level readings ; topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 24th August 1956—
Tenum Tinaiyum : Feature.
Irulil Oli : Serial feature on Gandhiji's life by 'Turaivan'.
Namadu Dittam : (4) Ennai Ootrukkal : Discussion.
Market rates and water level readings ; topical discussion ; weather report.

Saturday, 25th August 1956—
Vellippanimalaiyin : Song.
The Adult Literacy Class : Tirukkural—Oppuravarithal (Kural Nos. 217 and 218).
Inimaithamizh Mozhi : Song.
Radio Interview : Kollam Pattiraikkarar : Beti.
Weekly review of market rates.
Market rates and water level readings ; topical discussion ; weather report.

Sunday, 26th August 1956—
Grama Panchayat : Kadankaran Mosadi Vazhakku: By N. Vasudev.
Varna Mettu : Folk tunes.
Market rates and water level readings ; topical discussion ; weather report.

Monday, 27th August 1956—
Cattle-sheds : Discussion.
Folk Art : Lavani.
Market rates and water level readings ; topical discussion ; weather report.

Tuesday, 28th August 1956—
Farm Forum : Discussion.
Kannan Pirandan : Musical discourse by N. Raghavan.
Market rates and water level readings ; topical discussion ; weather report.

Chief Minister, Sri K. Kamaraj, inaugurated the Malayadipalayam Co-operative Agriculturists' Bank, Ltd., in the Coimbatore district.

Wednesday, 29th August 1956—
Malaria : Discussion.
Sakkai Attam.
Questions on the Air : Discussion on subjects of rural interest specially those relating to agriculture.
Market rates and water level readings : topical discussion ; weather report.

Thursday, 30th August 1956—
Farm Forum : Discussion.
Onre Kulam : Feature.
Songs on Untouchability.
Market rates and water level readings ; topical discussion ; weather report.

Friday, 31st August 1956—
Folk Song Lesson.
The Village Women's Forum : Discussion.
Kalyanappadalgal.
Pattai Kelungal.
Market rates and water level readings ; topical discussion ; weather report.

Do You Know?

The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 22·48 lakhs for road development works in Assam, Madhya Bharat and Kutch.

Export of jute goods from India touched the highest level of 8·51 lakh tons in 1954–55 as against 7·92 lakh tons in 1953–54.

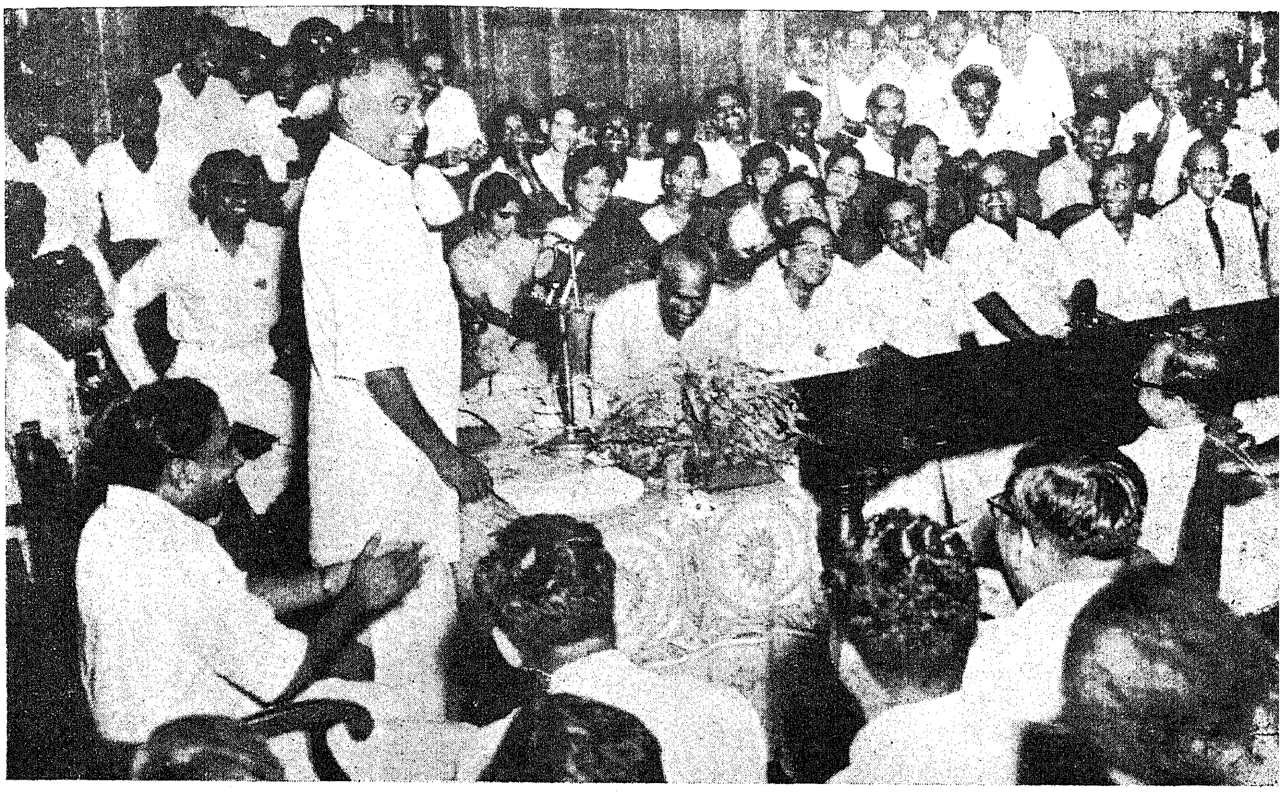
The rehabilitation Finance Administration had, up to April 30, 1956, sanctioned Rs. 1,257·48 lakhs to be distributed as loans to displaced persons.

Thirty-five thousand powerlooms will be installed during 1956–58 to help handloom weavers working on co-operative basis to switch over to a more economic method of production.

(Continued from page 25)

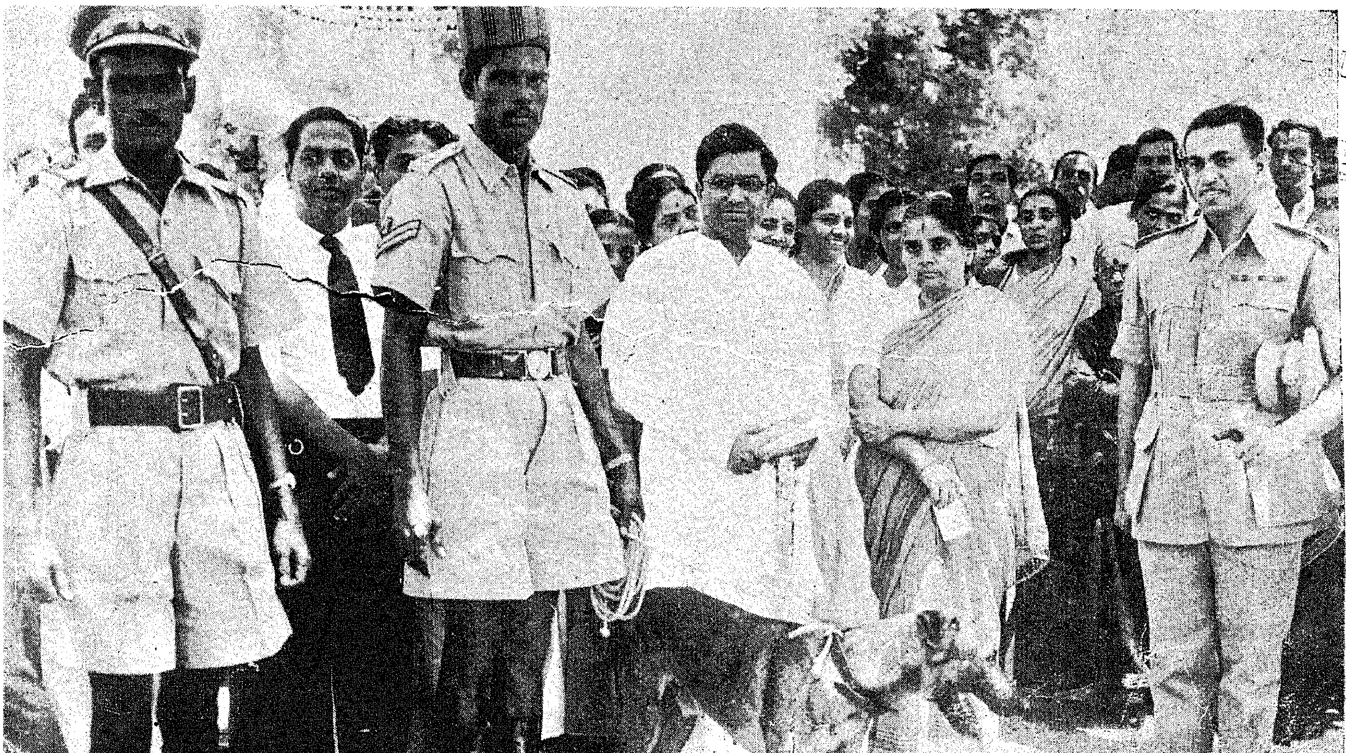
The sale of 11,795½ Madras measures was entrusted to the mobile parlour from 15th March to 4th June 1956. The total sales in the parlour were 12,260–5 Madras measures and the amount realised was Rs. 4,105–13–3. In the mobile parlour 35,121 persons took ollock cups of *neera* and 31,482 persons took the quarter measure cups. In the course of handling of *neera* in both the parlours there were 915–7 Madras measures of sediment and there was an excess of 1,451–4 Madras measures. Both the parlours were popular and appreciation was expressed for them in the popular dailies of the City and State.

Aluminium production in India increased to 7,245 tons in 1955 from 4,886 tons in 1954.



Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj, while inaugurating the Service Week of the Secretariat Association, added words of wisdom and wit that produced peals of laughter in the audience and provoked some thought too.

Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance, opened the Police Exhibition arranged in connection with the Moral and Social Hygiene Conference.



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It's not how much but WHAT he eats that matters

A heaped plateful of food is no indication of healthy childhood. Your child may eat plenty, yet show visible symptoms of bad nutrition — such as stunted growth, thin appearance, bad teeth, and susceptibility to cold. He lacks vitamins in his food.

Put him on ADAMIN (Concentrated)—nature's own source of vitamins A & D and watch his growth—rounder cheeks, healthier appearance and resistance to disease.

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Vit. A. 12,000 I. U. /Gm	6000 I. U. each
Vit. D. 1000 I. U. /Gm	1000 I. U. each

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Vitamin D. 100 I.U.
per gramme

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